The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,772 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY. 1886.
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	31st Aug.
L ROME	3913	1000	G. F. Cates	7th Sept.
M MALWA	2609	500	G. W. Aikinson	14th ,,
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmonds	21th Friday
— ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Nantes	1st Oct.
L SUTLEJ	4149	800	A. H. Johnson	8th ,,
M BENGAL	45 0	8.0	W. E. Antrows	15th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd ,,
— GWALIOR	2739	500	R. Hazelwood	29th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
RAVENNA	3272	700	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	17th ,,
CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	1st Oct.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	15th ,,
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivenor	29th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, August 20, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 320, ,, 300.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
R. RUBBATTINO	5,000	6th Sept.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 24, 1886

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

s.s. PERSIA .... 3,547 480 Capt. R Hutchison, 21st Sept.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

s.s. ARABIA ..... 3,551 480 Capt. J. Laird ..... 16th Oct.

N.B.—Passengers can book through to London overland from Marseilles.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, August 12th, 1886. Agents.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN ZANZIBAR AND BOMBAY DIRECT.

THE S.S. "KILWA," Captain SIMONS, will leave this for ZANZIBAR, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
No. 57, Khoja Mohoila. Agent.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET, a very desirable commodious upper-storied BUNGALOW at Parell, with a most charming Garden. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

TO LET, nearly opposite to the Victoria Garden, a RESIDENCE suitable for an Eurasian or Jewish family. Rent Rs. 60. The place is also well adapted for a small Boarding House. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

SWIFT & FARROW.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

6, 5½, 5, 4½ per cent per annum subject to 18 months, 12 ,, 9 ,, 6 ,, notice of withdrawal.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Elphinstone Circle.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 25th August, 1886, at 3-30 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Annual Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet made up to 30th day of June, 1886.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Ramjee Luckmidas as a Director in room of Mr. Morarjee Ruttonsey disqualified, and to elect a Director in place of the one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

4th.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

શાકરસી મુલજીની કું।०

i.c., THACKERSY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th August, 1886.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 30th August, 1886, both days inclusive.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS

IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 27th August, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 30th August (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 25th August, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 9th September, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th August, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRECAUTION AGAINST EPIDEMICS.

CRESOL! CRESOL!! CRESOL!!!

(CALVERTS.)

As a Purifier of the Atmosphere,
As a Deodorizer Antiseptic and Disinfectant,
As a Destroyer of Mange or Vermin in dogs,
As an Insecticide to clear Ants and other Insects from rooms
As an Effective Preservative Agent against mites in hides and skins.

THIS Fluid is a concentrated product of uniform strength, it mixes readily with water in any proportion, and when diluted will be found effective in destroying the lower forms of insect and vegetable life and in preventing or arresting putrefactive change.

Sold in Bottles, Ans. 4, 6, 12, and Re. 1-2. Gallon tins Rs. 5, for 5 gallon tins Rs. 23-12.

Carbolic Acid by Calvert of all strengths.

Carbolic Disinfecting Powder in tins ans. 8, in 28" boxes Rs. 3-12, cwt casks Rs. 11.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

NEW STOCK OF FIRST CLASS LONDON MADE JEWELLERY.

LADIES' FICHU BROOCHES:—In plain Gold, or Jewelled with Pearls, Diamonds, Rubies, Corals, Sapphires, &c., the latest fashions and designs.

	Rs.	a.
Pearls and Coral, Oval shape	60	0
Pearls Crescent, with Star and Bar	50	0
Pearls Horse-shoe, with Arrow	40	0
Pearls, with Diamond Sword and Shield	45	0
Pearls Butterfly on Bar	40	0
Pearls Frog on Bar	40	0
Pearls and Coral Daisy Centre	70	0
Pearls Lizard on Bar	36	0
Pearls Double Heart on Bar	60	0
Plain Gold Twisted Bar	27	0
Pearls Flower Spray	70	0
Pearl Daisies and Spray	86	0
Pearls and Diamond Bar	126	0
Pearls and Coral Daisy and Bar	90	0
Pearl Bar, Daisy Centre	90	0
Pearls, Ruby, Sapphire and Diamonds, mounted on two Swords crossed, and surmounted by a Crown	170	0
Pearls, two Hearts Interwoven	63	0
Pearls, Lily of the Valley Spray	25	0
Pearls and Coral, mounted Sword and Shield shape	45	0
Pearls, mounted on a Horse-shoe and Whip	45	0
Pearl, mounted on an Arrow	36	0
Pearl Centre, mounted between two Arrows and a Horse-shoe	29	0
Plain Gold Horse-shoe and Bit	38	0
Plain Gold Horse-shoe	30	0
Gold Horse-shoe with Diamond Stud Nails	45	0

&c., &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MAGIC LANTERNS AND DISSOLVING VIEW APPARATUS.

	Cash Prices. Rs. A.
MAGIC LANTERN, with 3 in. lens, brass front and solar argand lamp, in neat black box	18 0
MAGIC LANTERN, with 3½ in. lens, brass front and solar argand lamp, in neat black box	26 0
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN, with pair 3 in. condensing lenses, brass front, with 2 lenses, and best fountain lamp	34 0
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN, with pair 3½ in. condensing lenses, polished mahogany body, lined with tin, brass front, with special double combination achromatic front lenses, rack and pinion adjustment, and fountain solar lamp	66 0
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN, with pair 4 in. condensing lenses, oxycalcium spirit lamp, retort, purifier, wedge gas bag, pressure board, tubing and one dozen limes	120 0
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERN, a pair with 3½ in. condensers, in box with dissolver and two dozen assorted slides	60 0
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERN, a pair with 3½ in. compound condensers, in box with rack dissolver	120 0
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERN, a pair with 4 in. compound condensers, rack dissolver, oxycalcium spirit lamps, retort, purifier, wedge gas bag, pressure board, tubing and one dozen limes	200 0
APHENGESCOPES, for exhibiting opaque objects, cartes-de-visite, &c., in conjunction with a Magic Lantern	28 0
MAGIC LANTERN SLIDES, in mahogany frames—	
13 inch "Comic" per dozen	17 0
13 inch "Natural History" ,,	24 0
13 inch "Nursery Tales" ,,	17 0
14 inch "Comic" ,,	24 0
14 inch "Natural History" ,,	29 0
14 inch "Nursery Tales" ,,	29 8
CHANGING COMIC SLIPS ,,	13 8
LEVER ACTION SLIDES ...each	2 8
DOUBLE MOTION COMIC AND BEST LEVER MOTION SLIDES ... ... ,,	4 8
PANORAMAS, 14 inch, with moving objects ,,	8 8
CHROMATROPES, 3 inch diameter ,,	8 8
NATURAL HISTORY PHOTOS, coloured ,,	2 8
ROYAL FAMILY PORTRAITS ,,	4 0

DIORAMIC VIEWS, MOTTOES, GUIDE BOOKS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

HATS, HELMETS, &c.,

TREACHER & COMPANY have just received an ENTIRELY NEW STOCK of above from the Best London Makers, in all the most approved Shapes:—

BLACK FELT HATS.—Round crown. The present London Fashion. Very Light. Patent Ventilators. Rs. 8-4 each.

BLACK FELT HATS.—Square crown. The present London Fashion. Very Light. Patent Ventilators. Rs. 8-12 each.

DOUBLE TERAI SUN HATS.—Andrés' Ladies' or Gent's Latest Shape. Best Qualities. Seal Brown, Grey. Rs. 16 each.

ELLWOOD'S SHIKAR HATS.—Of the latest approved Shape. Covered with Brown Canvas. Rs. 13 each.

ELLWOOD'S SUN HATS.—New Shape. Covered with White Drill, Light and well Ventilated, Rs. 13 each.

ELLWOOD'S PATENT A. C. HELMETS.—Double Grey Felt. Air Chamber, inside Soft and Yielding. Very Light and Comfortable to Wear. Rs. 17 each.

ELLWOOD'S PATENT A. C. HELMETS.—Without Bulge. Plain Military Shape. Rs. 17 each.

DR. TUSON'S DOUBLE BRIM A. C. HELMETS.—Drab Felt. Air Chamber. Extremely Light and Cool. Rs. 14 each.

LADIES' AND GENT'S TRAVELLING HATS AND CAPS in great variety, From Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 5 each.

PUGGRIES.—A Choice Selection, White Muslin Fancy Striped Ends, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3 each.

Do. do. White Silk Stripes, Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-8 each.

Pure White China Silk, Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 5 each.

Pure Grey do. do. Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4 each.

Navy Blue with White Spots, Rs. 4 each.

Extra Stout Coloured Silk, Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 each.

SCARFS, COLLARS, BRACES, HOSIERY, NECKTIES.

The Newest Styles.

LADIES' AND GENT'S UMBRELLAS.

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK.

LADIES' BEST TWILLED SILK, Fox's Paragon Frames, Plain or Silver Mounts, Natural Sticks, Rs. 9-8, 11, 12, 14 each.

GENT'S BEST TWILLED SILK, Fox's Paragon Frames, Plain or Silver Mounts, Natural Sticks, Rs. 12, 14, 15-8 each.

GIG UMBRELLAS, Canes, Pine Heads, extra stout fittings, Rs. 10 each.

CARRIAGE UMBRELLAS, Square "Registered" Pattern, very strong, Rs. 16 each.

LADIES' SUN UMBRELLAS, White or Drab Lined, Green Assorted Sticks, Rs. 3 each.

GENT'S SUN UMBRELLAS, White or Drab, Lined Green, Choice Sticks, Rs. 3-12 each.

WALKING STICKS.

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK.

Made of the following Fancy Woods:—Orange, Cherry, Blackthorn, Hazel, Malacca, Whangee Bamboo, Rattan, Vine, Oak, &c., &c. From Re. 1 to Rs. 5 each.

Mounted with Silver Mounts. From Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 22.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING,
GROUND SHEETS,
REGULATION WATERPROOF BEDS,
&c., &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts.....Rs. 34 8 Cash, Rs. 37 8 Credit.
Per 2 dozen pints..... ,, 37 8 ,, ,, 40 8 ,,

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE

IS NOW SHOWING A LARGE VARIETY IN

BALL DRESS MATERIALS.

Tulles and Nets in all colours.
Light Fancy Sprigged Muslins.
White and Cream Nun's Veiling.
White and Coloured Indian Muslins.
Coloured Crepes and Gauzes.
Piece Laces and Flouncings.
Jet Embroidered Edgings.
Lace Handkerchiefs and Fans.
Feathers and Aigrettes.
Pearl and Gold Ornaments.
Jet Aigrettes and Ornaments.
Garnitures of Flowers.

WHITE BEADED NETS AND EDGINGS.

MAISON DE MODES

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW MUSIC.

SONGS.

AFTER SUNDOWN.
AT ANCHOR.
ALONE ON THE RAFT.
BID ME GOOD BYE.
BRAVE SENTINEL, THE.
CALVARY.
DRIFTING AND DREAMING.
GLORY TO THEE MY GOD THIS NIGHT.
I AM WAITING.
IT CAME WITH THE MERRY MAY.
JACK AT SEA.
JACK'S ASLEEP.
JERUSALEM.
LOVE THAT CAME TOO LATE.
MANY A MILE AWAY.
MARGUERITE.
MY LOVE AND I.
NOTHING FOR LOVE.
NUMBER TWO.
OLD FASHIONS.
PEACE PERFECT PEACE.
SOME ONE'S SWEETHEART.
WHEN THE CHILDREN ARE ASLEEP.
YOUNG BRIGADE, THE.

VOCAL DUETS.

FRIENDSHIP.
MAYING.
GATES OF THE WEST.
GUIDE ME, GUIDE ME.

DANCE MUSIC.

SWINGING	WALTZ.	FAN, THE	WALTZ
AFTER SUNDOWN	,,	LES SOURIERS	,,
JOY	,,	MY SWEETHEART	SCHOTTISCHE.
MIKADO	,,	PUG	POLKA.
LES CERISE	,,	TOBBY	,,

PIANOFORTE SOLOS.

AIR A LA ROUREE.
MIGNON GAVOTTE.
SYLVIA (POZZICATI.)
POLISH DANCE.
RIGANDON (ROFF).
MIKADO, THE.

CATALOGUES POST FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD AND CLARK,

PAINT, VARNISH, JAPAN AND COLOR MANUFACTURERS,

7, CALEDONIAN ROAD, LONDON, N.;
10 AVENUE BUGEAUD, PARIS;
138 and 140 VAUXHALL RD. LIVERPOOL

AND

1, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY,

Keep a large stock of first quality Varnishes, Paints, &c., in their BOMBAY GODOWNS.

PRICE LISTS AND OTHER PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,

OPTICIANS, &c.

PRICE LIST OF BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES

OF MESSRS. MARCKS' OWN MAKE.

Single Temple Spectacles—Gold,	30,	Silver	20,	Steel	10-0
Turnpin do.	,, 36	,,	25	,,	10-0
Sporting or Billiard do.	,, 40	,,	25	,,	10-0
Folders or Pince Nez do.	,, 25	Tortoiseshell			16-0
Do. do.	Gilt	6	Steel		6-0
Neutral Tinted Globulars					5-0
Japanese Cap Eye Protectors					8-0
Stirrup Eye Protectors					8-0

Pamphlet and Price List of Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT [illegible] SPECTACLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENT:

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS! FOR EVERY OCCASION

HOAR & CO.'S CELEBRATED SHIRTS!!

	Rs.			Rs.	
PLAIN WHITE, Military Fronts, for wear with Uniform	6	for 23	TROPICAL FLANNEL, a new shrinkless material, cool and comfortable	6	for 46
BEST WHITE, Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs	6	for 28	BEST WOVE FLANNEL, all the new Colours (thoroughly shrunk)	6	for 52
BEST WHITE, with Collars attached, Fine Linen Fronts, &c.	6	for 32	SILK and WOOL, a new make, light, cool, and comfortable, always retaining its softness	6	for 56
SUPERFINE WHITE, Fine Linen Collars, Fronts and Cuffs	6	for 36	CRICKETING or BOATING, Fine Saxony Flannel with Collar & Pocket	6	for 52
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, a large choice of the latest design	6	for 30	SPUN SILK, soft Twilled Cream Fancy Checks or Stripes, very comfortable	6	for 72
OXFORD CLOTH, the original soft make, in all the new designs	6	for 36			

HOAR & CO., {SHIRT MAKERS,} BOMBAY.

WHISKY.

SCOTCH.

	Per dozen.
CARLTON, 11 years old, finest imported	Rs. 41 8
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	,, 37 8
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	,, 36 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S in square bottles	,, 28 8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	,, 26 4
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, our own blend	,, 25 12
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	,, 24 0

IRISH.

D. W. D., three Shamrocks	Rs. 29 8
Do. one Shamrock	,, 27 4
FINE OLD, our own blend	,, 25 12

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

SUPERIOR FELT HATS.

FOR EVENING WEAR.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure of informing their Local and Mofussil constituents of the arrival of their Felt Hats made Specially to their order, the Newest and most Approved Shapes. Extra light, and grease proof head Linings.

	Each
Black Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown	Rs. 9-8 Cash.
Black Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown	
Black Stiff Square, high crown, a Special Hat for tall Gentlemen	
Drab Square Crown do. do.	
Drab Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown	
Drab Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown	
Brown Round Crown	

TWEED HATS, AND CAPS.

Tweed Hats, a large choice	Rs.	5	0
Tweed Caps Double Peaks	,,	4	8
Tweed Caps Double Peaks, and Ear Flaps	,,	4	8
Gents' Drab Terai Hats best quality	,,	14	8
Gents' Fawn Do. Do.	,,	14	8
Ladies Terai, Fawn, Navy, Brown	,,	14	8

Hawke's Regulation, and Elwood's Helmets in great variety, Regulation Glengarries, Ladies and Children's Hats.

THORPE & CO.
RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

HOSIERS,
GLOVERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS.

DRY PLATE PHOTOGRAPHY.

CLEAN, AND EASY TO MANIPULATE.

KEMP & Co. beg to call the attention of Amateurs and Experts in the Photographic Art, to their newly received supply of Cameras, Lenses, &c., and solicit an inspection.

Complete sets from Rs. 50 to Rs. 350.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

WINES.

KEMP AND Co.'s NEW BRANDS.

THE first shipment of the Company's WINES personally SELECTED by Mr. D. S. KEMP are now landed and are of exquisite quality. Those now offered embrace high class CLARET and BURGUNDIES only, but a fuller range is coming forward, and will be duly announced.

	Case of 1 doz. quarts. Rs.	Case of 2 doz. pints. Rs.
CLARET—		
Pontet Canet	40	42
BURGUNDY—		
Pommard	24	26
Volnay	36	36

The utmost attention having been given to these selections, it is believed that they will command unqualified approval.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

GYMKHANA BOUQUET.

REMARKABLE for its delicacy and Richness, and for the Permanence of its Rich Smelling Savour.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2; per case of 2 Bottles, Rs. 3-8

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & Co's.

ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA

OR

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ.

A TONIC and FEBRIFUGE of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement whether arising from long residence in a tropical climate or from severe illness.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 26TH.
STARTLING INTELLIGENCE.
RETURN TO INDIA BY THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE BOMBAY FAVOURITES,
WHO WILL GIVE THEIR
GRAND OPENING PERFORMANCE.
The renowned and only
HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.
THE DONATORS OF MIRTH AND MUSIC.
The following acknowledged Vocalists, Comedians, Instrumentalists, Dancers, &c., &c., will appear in a Programme replete with all the latest NOVELTIES AND SENSATIONS OF THE DAY.

READ THE NAMES:
MONS FLEURY,
The Champion Lightning Cartoonist of the World (from the Royal Aquarium, London). This Marvellous Artist draws a large PICTURE, 6ft. by 4ft. (in colors) in a few minutes! Also Caricatures and Funny Sketches of all the leading celebrities of the day.
MISS ADA MAVEN,
Australia's Serio-Comic Ballad Vocalist, Society Artiste, &c.,
MISS LOUIE BLONDECK and MISS MARIE REEVES,
The Beautiful Tyrolean Vocalists, Duettists, Mandoline and Guitar Soloists. The only ladies in their line of business.
MDLLE LAADE,
The International Operatic and Ballad Vocalist.
MISS MAY HAGGOOD
The brilliant Solo Pianist and Accompanist, from the London Conservatoire of Music, and Winner (at the age of 13 years) of the City of London Scholarship against 50 Pupils.
MR. SIDNEY COLVILLE,
The great Mimic, Humourist, and Ventriloquist.
Mr. T. HUDSON,
The Popular Comedian, Change Artiste, Banjoist, and Unrivalled Eccentric Dancer.

The Prices of Admission are arranged as follows:—

Boxes to hold four	Rs. 12	Rs. 2
Pit Stalls		1
Orchestra Stalls	3	
Pit		
Back Seats	Annas 8.	

Plan of Theatre and Seats secured at SOUNDY & Co.
Doors open at 8-15, commence at 9 p.m. Carriages at 11 p.m.
Remember the great Amusement Carnival, TO-MORROW EVENING, THURSDAY,
T. HUDSON, Manager.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD at Cuttack on September 13, the ship BOYNE, with salvaged articles.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Lloyds Agents.
Bombay, 24th August, 1886.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—The ADJOURNED SPECIAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., at 4 p.m.
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corpn.; and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay Municipal Offices, 24th August, 1886.

THE CLYDESDALE DYEING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.
TENDERS for BUILDINGS for this Company will be received up to 12 noon, of 31st instant, at the office of the undersigned, Mazagon, where plans and specifications may be seen.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.
Alcock, Ashdown & Co., Limited.
Bombay, 25th August, 1886.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.
In the Matter of the Petition of BEZONJI PESTONJI KHARAS, an Insolvent.
NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND WEDNESDAY in the month of September next is appointed for a further hearing in the above matter for the purpose of declaring a first dividend of ten per cent.—Dated this 18th day of August, 1886.
C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay this 20th day of August, 1886.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, Limited.
ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એનડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.
NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th June, 1886, of Rs. 30 per whole share and Rs. 7½ per quarter share is declared payable to the registered shareholders of the Company on and after WEDNESDAY, the 25th August, 1886, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 3 p.m., at the registered office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ઠા૦ મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 24th August, 1886.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, Limited.
ધી મદ્રાસ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એનડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની લીમીટેડ.
NOTICE is hereby given that an AD INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year endin 30th June, 1886, of Rs. 140 per whole share and Rs. 35 pe quarter share is declared payable to the registered share holders of this Company on and after WEDNESDAY, the 25th August, 1886, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 3 p.m., at the registered office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ઠા૦ મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 24th August, 1886.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS for the ERECTION of MILL BUILDINGS, &c., for this Company will be received by the undersigned up to 1 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 3rd September, 1886, at the office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Row, Fort.
No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. (2,000) Two thousand.
Plans may be seen at the Office of Messrs. Shapoorjee and Munchershah Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, Architects and Surveyors, Victoria Buildings, Fort.
Copies of Form of Tender, Conditions of Contract, and Specifications of Works can be obtained from the Company's office on payment of Rupees five per each set.
The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1886.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th September, 1886, at 4-30 o'clock p.m., to transact the following business:—
1. To receive the Directors' Report and audited accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1886, and to declare a dividend.
2. To elect a Director in the place of one retiring by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st until the 8th September, 1886, both days inclusive, during which period the Books of the Company will be OPENED for the inspection of shareholders.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 25th August, 1886.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.
THE FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered office, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 3rd September, 1886, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business, viz:—
To adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1886.
To declare a dividend.
To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Dayabhoy Tapidass as Director.
To elect Directors in place of those retiring, but who are eligible for re-election.
To appoint auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
To consider a resolution, Notice whereof has been given by Mr. Hormusjee Muncherjee Chichgur, authorizing the Board to expend a sum of money in perpetuating the memory of the late Mr. Tapidass Vurjdass, Chairman of the Company.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 24th August, 1886.
N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 26th August, to FRIDAY, the 3rd September, 1886, both days inclusive.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION
MANGALORE TILES,
PATENTED UNDER ACTS XV. OF 1859 AND XIII. OF 1872.
IN consequence of many imitations of the above original "Mission" Tiles, first introduced in India in 1865 by the Industrial Establishment for the above "Mission," they are now made on entirely new principles and patented. "Mission" Mangalore Tiles are so long before the public and so well Known for their ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, and CHEAPNESS, that nothing more need be said about them. The NEW TILES possess all the improvements suggested by a long course of manufacture, and are such as always to command that degree of popularity which follows honest goods made by skilled Europeans trained in their particular business.
Tiles sent direct from the Factory to any seaport town at cheap freight.
Contracts entered into for setting Tiles and Building Ridges, Hips, &c.
N.B. Orders now registered for new season tiles due here in September next.
Sample tiles will be sent free of charges, and every other information supplied by
WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE SOLD or LET on long lease, Appollo House, Appollo Road, Fort. Entirely rebuilt and renovated about 20 years ago; and lately under a mortgage to the E. I. Financial and Land Association, Ld., London, for Rs. 3,50,000. Very desirable premises for persons wishing to open an Hotel or large establishment. The proprietor is at present residing in Europe, and is therefore desirous of selling or letting the House on long lease to one party. Apply to SETNA E. MANOCKJI, Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING Co., Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June, 1886 (being the 20th dividend of the Company) at the rate of Rs. (40) fifty per share of Rs. 1,000 paid up, and Rs. (25) Twenty-five per share of Rs. 500 paid up, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 6th September next, to shareholders whose names will stand on the register on the 28th instant.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th instant to the 9th proximo, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
For the Manockjee Petit M. Co., Ld.
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 24th August, 1886.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

DOGS.—GREYHOUNDS, for sale. 1 dog, 2 bitches, and litter (5 pups.) Apply to "FIDO," care of this paper.

TO LET, the spacious and comfortable suite of ROOMS, above Kemp & Co.'s premises at Cumballa Hill. For rent, &c., apply to KEMP & Co., Ld.

LADIES, REQUISITES!—Gloves, Frillings, Laces, Flowers, Feathers, Fans, Plush Bags, Fitted Bags, Companions, Needle Cases, Sewing Machines. Cheaper than other firms.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

THERE will be an ENTERTAINMENT at the B. B. and C. I. Institute, Parel, on FRIDAY, September 3rd, at 9 p.m. Programme will appear hereafter. Tickets to be had of SOUNDY & Co., or at the door.

"TERAI HATS."—For Ladies, Gent's, and Children, Soft French Felt, Sun and Rain Proof, Navy Blue, Slate and Brown, Rs. 8 each. Best value ever offered. See that each is stamped in gold.—The CASH BAZAAR, Limited.

WANTED, a European NURSE to accompany a Lad to England leaving in October. She would have the entire charge of a child a year old. Must be a good sailor; a total abstainer preferred. Apply to C. J. A., care of King, King & Co., Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

BOOK OF BOMBAY.—Illustrating the TOPOGRAPHY and HISTORY of BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA. Cloth bound, Demy 8vo., Rs. 5.

A NEW NOVELTY.—Scent Spraying Walking Sticks. Jewellery of all descriptions, &c., at STEWARD and Co., No. 2, Church Gate Street.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS FOR SALE at Supariban; Road. For particulars apply to PAVRI and RAGHUNATH, Architects. No. 28, Meadow-street.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING! WATERPROOF CLOTHING!! Strong and Durable. Moderately priced.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

METEOR BICYCLE and TRICYCLE.—With all patented improvements. For cash or monthly instalments.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

ROYAL LIFE BRANCH.—Large reduction in rates for Life Assurance from 1st. January, 1886. This will also apply to present Policy-holders.—THOS. H. MOORE, and Co., Agents.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

S. P. C. K. DEPOT, opposite Cathedral Gate. Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Story Books, Kindergarten Infant Primers, Form and Colour Boxes, Fancy Plain Stationery.

JUST RECEIVED, latest fashion MARBLE and GLENDER SHIRTS. Rs. 19, 25 & 27 per dozen. CAMBRIC do Rs. 19, 22, 24 & 29-8 per dozen. Try at Y. A. LACKA'S, near Jaokaria Musjid.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Pasta, of different qualities. P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

GENT'S WHITE KID SEWN BLACK.—We have now received the above in Gent's Gloves, 2 Buttons, the present fashionable Glove at Home for evening wear.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

'KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE.'—Private Cuvee Extra Sec. Rs. 53 per dozen, or to buyers of over 5 dozen Rs. 50 per dozen, as used at the Yacht Club and sundry Messes. Apply THOS. H. MOORE and Co.

CARTER'S SEEDS, in hermetically closed boxes, just received. Price: Flower, Rs. 5, 7-8, and 10; Vegetable, Rs. 3, 6-8 and 12-8 each. Purity guaranteed by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross-Road, Bombay.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE VEGETABLE SEEDS.—Just received fresh stock of the best and finest qualities of Drumhead Cabbage, Knol Khol, Cauliflower, Red Beet, &c. Apply to POCHAJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Bombay Bank.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo Street.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£500,000,
LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.
DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " ..... 4 per cent. "
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accoun t daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.
A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards, but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay December 12, 1885.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.
On FRIDAY, the 27th inst, at 2 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their room the valuable medical library of the late Dr. Sorabjee Ruttonjee, of the Surgeon-General's Department.
Catalogues will be published. Books are now on view
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 25th August 1886.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piecegoods, twist, &c.
An invoice of perfumery and medicine by the well-known G. F. Coward and Co., just landed ex s.s Anegna, consisting of peppermint lozenges, pink jujubes, refined liquorice, balsam capavi, essence of peppermint, brandy bitters, Dalby's carminative, cold cream, rose lip salve, Jamaica pomatum, glycerine, milk of roses, smelling salts, lime juice and glycreine, victoria and camphorated dentifrice, &c. &c.
10 cases honey soap.
4 cases violet and millefleur Nursery and Toilet powder.
" marrow oil, white rose, &c., by Napoleon, Price & Co.
9 cases sparkling hock and champagne.
1 " imitation gold thread.
6 " colored prints.
5 bales grey drill.
2 " grey dhoties.
3 " grey shirtings.
25 bundles Turkey red twist.
On account of the concerned.
N W—17 cases matches.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 25th August, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.
NOTICE.
The sale of the stock-in-trade of Jooma Saccoor at No. 19, Jackaria Masjid, will be resumed TO-DAY, at 1 p.m., from Lot No. 422.
On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Nest," Chinchpoogly, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood F. P. plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany round square pianoforte by "John Broadwood and Sons," handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, one handsome strong victoria, one handsome strong English-built glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order, one handsome strong flea-bitten grey Arab horse, set of English brass-mounted single harness, &c., &c., the property of W. Wilkinson, Esq., the same comprises rich glassware, handsome, dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best plated ware, such as round curry dishes, teapot, breakfast companion, biscuit box, spoons and forks, cutlery, handsome blackwood and teakwood french polished plain and carved household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, Madras pattern, sideboard, dumbwaiter, Madras pattern, dining, room, arm chairs, cane chairs, hair some circular, pier, side, oblong and, writing tables, easy folding reclining, long arm, low and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, centre ottoman, teapoys with marble top, chiffoncers, Brussels and Persian carpets, a handsome mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, Hinks patent duplex single and four light hanging kerosine lamps, fancy flower vases and table ornaments, first-rate pictures, handsome teakwood Madras pattern fourpost bedsteads, dressing and washhand tables, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, chest-of-drawers, linen-safes with plate glass doors, dispense articles, cooking utensils, plants, linen, &c.
AT 2 P.M.
1 handsome strong built Victoria.
1 do. do. do. English-built glass-front d miniature brougham.
1 do. do. flea-bitten grey arab horse.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.
On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned, valuable railway garden and carriage lamps, cooking stove, &c.
AT 3.30 P. M.
1 hand-ome strong English-built glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 strong second-hand office shigram.
1 strong English-built wagonette.
1 handsome strong fast trotting grey arab horses, 14-1, goes in single and double harness.
On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Port Trust Powder Work Shed, Mazagon, on account of the concerned.
1 Life Boat.
1 Boat.
2 Spars.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
Under instructions from the Superintendent, Army Clothing, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Army Clothing Department, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, a quantity of cloth and serge remnants and cuttings, 182 great coats and cloaks, helmets, boots, badges, cloth and serge tunics, trousers and empty cases, &c., &c.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.
On MONDAY, the 30th inst., and the following days Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on their respective premises by order of the mortagee Hajee Osman Hajee Joosub Noorani, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Hajee Ismail Hajee Osman, in pursuance and power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 27th March, 1883, the following very valuable landed properties:—
On MONDAY, the 30th inst. at 3-30 P.M.
LOT No. 1.—All that piece of or parcel of fazendari land or ground to gether with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and chawl or range of building standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the east side of Chinch Bunder, second row, in the sub-district of Mandvie, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 14 and 15, containing by admeasurement three hundred and sixty-six square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the said Chinch Bunder, second row, on the west by a public passage, on the north partly by the property of Somajee Visram, and partly by the property of Shanji Khan Kanjee, on the south by a public passage leading to Bungaleepoora and Oomercarry Row, which said premises have for some time been and are now in the occupation of the tenants of th mortgagor.
On the SAME-DAY, at 5 P.M.
LOT No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate with the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvie, on the west side of Don Tad, second row, containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-four square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the south by the Memon Jamat Khana, on or towards the north by Don Tad Mosque, on or towards the east by Don Tad second row, and on or towards the west by the sweepers passage, and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 271, and by the Municipal Taxes under No. 26, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.
On TUESDAY, the 31st inst., at 3-30 P.M.
LOT No. 3.—All that piece or parce of ground, situate in Grant Road, without the Fort, together with the bungalows, outhouses, and premises standing thereon, containing by admeasurement eighty-four square burgas and ten square yards or five thousand and fifty square yards, be the same little more or less, and assessed in the Collector's books under No. 7, 39, 327, and 340, and bounded on the north and the east by the lands of the heirs of Sorabjee Eduljee Majoo, on the south by the Grant Road, and on the west by the land of Hormusjee Ruttonjee, executors of Soonabai., widow of Nusserwanjee Rustomjee, and the land of the heirs of Sorabjee Eduljee Majoo, and now in the occupation of the tenents of the mortgagor.
On the SAME DAY at 5 P. M.
LOT No. 4.—All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground, with the message, tenement or dwelling house, with the appurtenances standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvie, on the west side of Don Tad First Row, containing by admeasurement eighty-four square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the south by the property of Hajee Harroon Mahomed, on or towards the north by the property hereinafter secondly conveyed, on or towards the east by Don Tad First Row, and on or towards the west by the Mutaa Mosque, and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 14.
On WEDNESDAY, the 1st Sept., at 3-30 P.M.
LOT No. 5.—All that piece or parcel of fazendari lane or ground with the messuage dwelling-house, with the appurtenances standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in thes ub-district of Mandvie, on the west si de of Don Tad Fi st Row, containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighteen square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the east by Don Tad first row, on or towards the west and north by Untoor Mohola, and on or towards the south by the property hereinbefore firstly conveyed, and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes, under No. 15, which hereinbefore and premises hereinbefore firstly and secondly described were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.
On the SAME DAY, at 5 P. M.
LOT No. 6.—All that piece or parcel of fazendari ground of the Church of N. S. De Esperance, with the messuage, tenement and premises standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvie, on the north side of Muajid Bunder Cross Road, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thrity-two square yards, and three inch of a square foot or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the east by the house of Amoo Mitaneo, on or towards the west side thereof by the house of Memon Joonas Noor Mahomed, on or towards the south by the sweepers passage common to and used with the premises, and on or towards the south by the said Muajid Bunder Cross Road, and which said ground is entered in the books of fazendar under No. 10, and which said house and premises are entered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 52, and the same were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the mortagor.
On THURSDAY, the 2nd Sept., at 3-30 P. M.
LOT No. 7.—All that certain spot of sweet bath ground called Halvand, situated without the town walls of Bombay, at a certain place of Don Tad second row, in the enumeration of the said spot of ground in the said street, subject to the payment of pension and tax to the Hon'ble Company, and which said spot of ground is numbered 972 in the Collector's rent roll, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 140, and contain by admeasuring 16-17 feet in breadth and 724-704 feet in length, and bounded as follows, to wit, on the east by a public passage, on the west by the public road, on the north by the house of Esmail Gool Mohmed, and on the south by the house of Esmail Gool Mohmed
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 25th August, 1886.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10. Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17½. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.
SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST CLASS TEAK SQUARES.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Frere Bunder 100 tons superior 1st class Teak squares in small lots to suit purchasers.
On FRIDAY, the 27th inst, sale commencing at 1 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Colaba railway statio n, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, flower vases, lamps, pictures, &c., the property of Mr. A. J. PEREIRA.
Full particulars will be given in TO-MORROW'S paper and the property will be on view this afternoon.
SALE OF NEW HYDRAULIC PRESSES, PUMPS, &c. AT HENSHAW'S BUILDING, FORT.
On FRIDAY next, the 27th August, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Godown No. 19 in Henshaw's Building, Fort, opposite the offices of Messrs. Bean, Ashley and Co.
2 New Hydraulic Presses, 6" ram, 33" rise, daylight 5' 6", plates 3' 1" and 2' 6", with brass hand pump, 2 plungers, 2" and 1."
1 Hydraulic Press, 10" ram, 39" rise, daylight 6' 6", plates 3' 9" and 3' 6", brass hand pump, 2 plungers, 2" and 1", has been in use a short time.
2 New double acting force pumps with brass plungers and brass hind pieces.
Also a quantity of carriage axles, coils of wire, iron chain, horse shoes, nails, scale, beams, anchors, &c.
On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Forbes Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Rogers and Co., the valuable and handsom French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, glass and crockery ware handsome Japanese flower vases and flower pots table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, handsome oleographs in gilt frames, &c., the property of Mrs. Brown.
Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.
On MONDAY next, the 30th inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public acution at their rooms—
Lady's cotton and silk dresses (some of them quite new) hats, gloves and mittens, gentleman's coats, trousers and suits, over-coats, waterproof coat, collars, neckties, shirts, jerseys, flannel sleeping suits, hat and helmets, boots and shoes, breeches, boot ties, portmanteaus, &c.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY next, the 30th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms.
10 Bales grey dhoties.
5 " " shirtings.
5 Cases prints.
5 " sail needles.
On account and at the risk of Caderbhoy Mahomedally, ex s.s. Cian Treasy.—
410—6341—1 Case 50 doz chain doz collars.
On account and at the risk of the Indenter.
Abdoolkadur Abdoolhoosein.
.....Ex s. s. Pandura.
AK—279—1 Case gold and silver leaf.
AT 2 p.m.
1 Poona made excellent Bareilly cart.
1 Office shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.
SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in Nagdevi Street, commonly known as Barbhaya Moholla, without the Fort.
On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Manackbai, widow of Havilali Hutgowandass, and on account and the risk of the mortgagors, Bawanjee Vullybhoy, Mahomed Bowanjee, Sucoor Bowanjee and Rabibai, widow of Osman Bawanjee, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 30th day of June 1881 and of further charge dated the 6th day of November 1886.
All that piece of fazundaree land (whereof Hasan Mahomed and Ismail Ibrahim Mahomed are fazundars) with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Nagdevi Street, commonly known as Barbhaya Moholla Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 167 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Nagdevi street, on the north by the property of Chundoo Ferool Bicher, and on the south by the property of Shaik Hoosein, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No, 101 and now under No. 104, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.
On WEDNESDAY, the 1st September at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at Mazagon Darookhana by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux—
2-0 Tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes.
In small lots to suit purchasers.
SALE OF LAND AND A HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS AT LOWER MAHIM.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instruced by the mortgagee to sell by public auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo—
All that piece of fazendari land with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Lower Mahim, in the sub-district of Mandvie, containing about 75 square yards, bounded on the east by the part of Manuel Dias, on the west and south by the part of Salvasao Church, and on the north by the public road leading from Dadur to Worlee and fronting on the south side of the said road, and new or lately in the occupation of Mr. Raymund Edmund Vandrichle.
And also at the same place all the furniture and other house effects and ornaments in and about the said dwelling house, consisting of chiffonier, harmonium, cupboard, lamps, sofas, China, easy, and other chairs, clock, frames, writing desk, book-shel ves and books, chests of drawers, bird cages, cots, bedding, table glass, medicine chest tables, looking-glasses, screens, ornaments, almirah, knives, spoons and forks, plates, cupsand table furniture, silver pots, kitchen and cooking utensils excretoir plants and flower pots and various other articles enumerated in the mortgage deed.
They property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale. N.B.—The furniture will be sold at 1 p. m and the house at 4 p. m.
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION
1,500 Winchester Express Rifle, Point Blank up to 150 yards, and sighted and shot up to 300 yards with great accuracy.
1 D. B., B. L., C. F. gun, by Thomas Bland and Sons with implements in case.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 25th August, 1886.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street,
BOMBAY.
OPERA CIGARS—Manufactured at the AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT FACTORY, VIENNA. Exquisitely fragrant, Rs. 12 per 100.
SNUFFS, PRINCE'S MIXTURE MORTON'S MIXTURE, REAL MACOUBA, exquisitely aromatic.
VIVEY CIGARS.—Direct from Ormond and Co., Switzerland.
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, imported at regular intervals from Cairo direct, by P. and O. Mail steamer, Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 2-12 per 100.
CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES in great variety from the first makers of Paris and Vienna.
"LIGHTNING" CIGAR CUTTERS, useful and ornamental, adjusted for 3 sizes of Cigars. No Mess, Club, Bar or Smoking-room should be without one. Rs. 6 each.
REAL SWISS CURTAINS, a few pairs just unpacked in handsome designs.
LUNCHEON BASKETS, complete with all necessary fittings; for three Rs. 28 each; for two Rs. 20 and 18 each; for one Rs. 12 each.
AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE, light, strong and elegant. Drawing, Dining and Bed-room Chairs, Couches, Rocking and Folding Chairs, Settees, Pier Tables, Teapoys, &c. For illustrated price list, apply to above.
PIANO STOOLS, morocco covered, with patent metal boss and screw. Rs. 25 each.
NEW REGISTERED, ALL WHITE, BLUE LINED, WROUGHT IRON ENAMELLED WARE.—Cups and Saucers, Soup and Dinner Plates, Meat, Baking and Curry Dishes, Milk Jugs, Teapots, Tumblers, &c., &c. For illustrated price list, apply to above.
FLORAL ENAMELLED IRON WASHING SETS, consisting of Basin, Ewer, Brush and Soap dishes, beautifully decorated. Rs. 18 per set.
"VICTORESS" COOKING STOVES, with pots, pans, and pipins complete. No. 6, Rs. 8; No. 7, Rs. 100; No. 8, Rs. 125; No. 8 with copper hot-water attachment, Rs. 175.
WARMING STOVES, admirably constructed for thorough radiation of heat with smallest consumption of fuel; the desired temperature being under perfect control by means of sliding regulators.
BATH TUBS, Galvanised Iron with swivel handles. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each.
BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of one quire each. Rs. 5 per tin.
PHOTOGRAPHERS.—SENSITIZED

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Band, 24th Regt., N.I., Apollo Bunder, 6-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 23rd :—Nevasa (s), from Calcutta. Yesterday :—Malwa (s), from London ; and Assyria (s), from Basreh.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Sierra-Colonna, for St. Francisco ; Java (s), Persian Gulf ; Ballaarat (s), London ; and Merton Hall (s), for Kurrachee.

FAIR.—The annual Bhimnath temple fair will be held to-morrow evening, at Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending the 31st July 1886 was 63,482 maunds, and in money Rs. 16,301.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar direct, per extra s. s. Kilwa, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 5 p. m. Only letters marked for despatch by this vessel will be forwarded.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Khiva, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 3 p. m. Only letters marked for despatch by this vessel will be forwarded.

REPORTED THEFT.—Suckooram Magjee, a *mehta* living on the ground floor of a house in Popalwady, Bhuleshwar, reported to the police the theft of a wooden cash box, containing Rs. 346, in currency notes and cash, on the night of Sunday last.

THE BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, C.I.E., has made a donation of Rs. 100 to the Boubay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in memory of his late daughter, Bai Goolbai.

MAGISTERIAL APPOINTMENT.—We hear that Mr. R. S. Jayakar, at present chief clerk to the second Magistrate of Police, Bombay, has been appointed Chief Magistrate of Kolhapur. The appointment is considered a good one. Mr. Jayakar had acted on two different occasions in Bombay as Magistrate. He passed the Native Magistrate's Examination in 1873, and acted as Munsif at Dhorajee, in Kattywar, in 1877.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Sulliman Ebrahim was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of housebreaking and theft of a silver waist-chain, valued Rs. 35, the property of Vittoo Yessoo, a toddy-drawer, from his house at Upper Mahim, on Saturday night. The accused was arrested while in the act of stealing the silver ornament from complainant's box. On admitting three previous convictions, he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

DARING THEFTS.—Gungadass Nursey lass, a shopkeeper at Bhooleshwar, on Monday last, whilst amongst a crowd of people at Jewunlal Maharajah's *mandir*, had a gold necklace, valued Rs. 250, snatched from off his neck.—Mari m, woman, living at Dockyard Road, Mazagon, while visiting the Mankeshwar fair at Old Gunpowder Road, Mazagon, on Monday, about noon, with her child, aged one year, in her arms, some person in the crowd removed a gold wristlet, valued Rs. 36, from the arm of the child, and made off with it.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of H. M.'s 24th Regt. N. I., at the Apollo Bunder, at 6-15 this evening :—

Quadrille...Amazones Volontairs.Arban.
Overture ...La Circassienne .....Auber.
Valse .....Amore de Corasao ...C. de Souza.
Selection ...Beatrice de Tenda ...Bellini.
Valse .....The Officers .....Coote.
Galop .....Durch Die Lüfte.....Ziehrer.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DESERTION.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Ahmed Ameer Khan, a calassie of the P. & O. s. s. Ballaarat, was charged before Mr. Webb with having deserted the ship at Colombo. The Ballaarat arrived at Colombo on the 7th December, and previous to her departure to London the accused deserted, having been refused leave by the chief officer, Mr. Preston. After having gone to Australia, the Balaarat arrived here on the 17th inst. with the English mails. On Friday, the 20th, Mr. Preston came across the accused in the Shipping Office, and arrested him. He was awarded three weeks' hard labour on his admission of the guilt.

A PETTY ASSAULT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Hamilton convicted Mr. T. Watt on a charge of assaulting Santa Maria, the attendant at the Back Bay Swimming Bath, by pushing him. On the 8th the accused went to the bath for a swim, and was accompanied by a dog. The latter not being tied, plunged in while his master was dressing The attendant with some difficulty, and rather roughly, dragged the dog out. It scampered along the beach behind the bath, but shortly afterwards returned and jumped into the water again. As complainant was trying once more to get it out, the accused pushed him into the water, while near the steps. Mr. Watt pleaded guilty, and admitted he knew it was against the rules to take dogs to the Bath. He pleaded that he lost his temper at the rough manner in which the attendant handled the dog, and stated that the attendant had accepted eight annas to soothe his injured feelings. His Worship fined Mr. Watt Rs. 10.

ROBBING A MATE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Rennie charged Robert Tinsley, a fireman of the s.s. Akobar, with stealing four sovereigns, the property of Oles Olessen, a fireman of the same ship. The two men spent the night in the town, and Tinsley took the coins from Olessens' coat while he was asleep. In taking out his watch to see the time the complainant missed his money, and asked the accused to fetch a policeman. Tinsley left the room, but did not return. He went on board the s. s. Amana in the Prince's Dock, and awakened two seamen whom he took to the Edinburgh Hotel, after giving them a sovereign each. Meanwhile, Oles informed Inspector Rennie of what had occurred, and that officer arrested Tinsley as he was coming out of the public house with the two men of the Amana. One of the latter had the change of a sovereign in his hand when Tinsley was arrested. The accused admitted taking the money, but stated in defence that he was in liquor, and did what he would not have attempted to do in his sober senses. His Worship sentenced him to six weeks' hard labour.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ballaarat, Captain P. S. Tomlin, sailed yesterday for London with the Mails and the following additional passengers :—

FOR LONDON.—Mr. P. B Ioher, Mr. S. Belcher, Col. Johnstone, and Mr. R. Morrison.
FOR BRINDISI.—Capt. Carew, C.I.E., Mr. J. S. Chrystal and Mr. Hawkins.
FOR ADEN.—Mr. Taylor.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. Regal, in the Prince's Dock this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captain, officers, engineers, firemen, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

GRAEFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price—As. 10.

These PILLS act with great mildness and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

LAND TAKEN UP FOR THE NEW BYCULLA OVERBRIDGE.

At the High Court yesterday, the matter of the amount of compensation to be awarded to Perozbai, widow of Rustomjee Nowrojee Motabhoy, and her daughter Meherbai, for their land taken up for the construction of the new Byculla Overbridge was resumed before Mr. Justice Scott. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for Perozbai and Meherbai ; and the Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Little, Government solicitor, for the Collector of Bombay.

On the 16th inst., a rule *nisi* was granted by his Lordship, in connection with a suit filed by the ladies against the Collector of Bombay, restraining the defendant from proceeding with the reference now pending before the Court, or taking any steps to acquire from the plaintiffs 765 square yards of their land only instead of the whole of the property. The rule came on for argument to-day.

Mr. Inverarity said the question was whether or not the plaintiffs expressed their desire in February as to their whole property being taken up ? Mr. Grant denied that they did, and said he had no notice till the 3rd June. The learned counsel said before proceeding with the motion, he would call evidence, which he intended to serve the purpose of affidavits.

Bai Perozbai, widow of the late Rustomjee Motabhoy, said that she and her daughter, Meherbai, were the owners and trustees of the property in question. Between the Parel Road and the property there was a compound wall, and there was a big gateway to the big house, and a smaller gateway to the small house. The large bungalow was rented, and the smaller bungalow was occupied by witness. There was considerable space in the compound. She remembered a surveyor coming there to take possession, but she told him she would give the whole of the property, and not a portion merely. The surveyor was Venayek Hurichunder. He wanted to take a portion of the property, which witness would not allow him to do. He then went way. Witness sent for Mr. Shapurjee Burjorjee Bharucha the next day, and asked him to request the Collector to take the whole of the property. At Shapurjee's suggestion, witness sent for Mr. Premchund Roychund, and made the same request to him. The next day Mr. Grant, the Collector, Shapurjee, and Pramchund came to the bungalow. Witness did not remember the month when they came. Mr. Grant came a few days after the notice had been received. Dadabhoy Rustomjee, husband of Meherbai, was also present. Two or three Europeans, who had been working at the bridge, were also present. Premchund and Shapurjee interpreted to witness what was said. Witness said to Mr. Grant—"Will you kindly take up the whole of my bungalow ?" Mr. Grant said it did not seem to him possible to take up the whole bungalow. On a second occasion Mr. Grant came to the bungalow, when witness told him that, in consequence of the bridge being built, her bungalow was spoiled, and asked him to take up the whole of it. Mr. Grant refused to do so.

Cross-examined by Mr. Latham : Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee were witness's solicitors at the time. Mr. Nanu did not tell witness the result of his conversation with Mr. Grant. She was not advised by her solicitors to give up a portion of her land. She did not remember telling them that she wanted to have her entrances open. She did not tell her solicitors that she would leave it to Mr. Grant how much land he would take up. (Mr. Lathan puts in a letter written by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee to the Collector.) Witness did not instruct her solicitors to write that way to the Collector. They may have done what they deemed best. She told them that she wanted the whole of her bungalow taken up. She one day took Mr. Grant upstairs and showed him the bridge ; her gateway was not closed at the time. She had employed Messrs. Gostling and Morris in the matter. She had conversations with Mr. Gostling and asked him to get Mr. Grant to take up the whole of her land. She asked him to settle the price of the land with a view to its being taken up. She did not ask him to get iron railings put to the bridge instead of the parapet wall. He himself suggested it, but she declined. She did not ask him to get her the right of building by the side of the bridge, or of getting a new road made. She was shown Mr. Gostling's estimate of compensation before it was sent to the Collector ; but she disapproved of it. He may have sent it to the Collector without her knowledge. Witness discharged him because he did not get the whole of her property taken up ; and she wrote to the Collector repudiating what he had done. She did not ask her solicitors to claim compensation for loss of light and air, but for injury to the whole of the bungalow. (Mr. Latham produces a letter in which Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee claimed full compensation for loss of light and air.) She did not instruct her solicitors to claim compensation for loss of light and air. She spoke to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy to ask Mr. Grant to get the whole of the land taken up, not to give her more than Rs. 4 per square yard. She did not remember receiving any letters from Mr. Gostling after her repudiation of his acts.

Mr. Shapurjee Burjorjee Bharucha, a share-broker, merchant, and contractor for mills, was called to corroborate the preceding witness. He suggested the name of his friend, Premchund Roychund, to whom she made a statement of her case in his presence. He was present when Mr. Grant came. Premchund, Dadabhoy Rustomjee, Perozbai, and one European were also present. The conversation was to the effect that if the bridge shut up the property, it would lose half its value. Mr. Grant said the property would not suffer in value ; and he was not decided as to what he was to do. This conversation was towards the end of February. The plaintiff had refused to give up possession of a portion only ; but Mr. Grant said he had the right. Witness introduced Mr. Gostling to theplaintiff. She did not know him before.

Cross-examined by Mr. Latham : The plaintiff told Mr. Grant that the property would lose its value, and that he should take up the whole. She complained of a portion having been taken up, and Mr. Grant said that he had the right. When Mr. Gostling was employed, he was told to see what Mr. Grant wished to do. Mr. Gostling was frequently asked to tell Mr. Grant that they desired that the whole of the property should be taken up. Witness had frequent conversations on the subject with Mr. Gostling. He objected to his figures, and said it was preposterous to ask the plaintiff to accept them.

Re-examined by Mr. Inverarity : Mr. Gostling said the Collector had the right to take up a portion of the land, and that it was no use discussing the matter with him. The plaintiff was always desirous that the whole of her land should be taken up.

Mr. Premchund Roychund, share-broker, said the plaintiff requested him to speak to Mr. Grant with reference to her land. Witness corroborated Shapurjee as to what took place at the interview with Mr. Grant. He refused to take up the whole property. Some portion of the plaintiff's compound wall had been taken down, and work was going on inside the gate.

Mr. Dadabhoy Rustomjee Dady, husband of the plaintiff, Meherbai, was called to corroborate the preceding evidence. Witness saw Mr. Grant at plaintiffs' bungalow sometime in February or beginning of March 1885. The main gateway had been then removed by the Collector's people, and was partly blocked. Perozbai expressed a desire to Mr. Grant that the whole bungalow should be taken up. Mr. Grant said he had power to take up a portion only, and would not take up the whole. There are three buildings in the compound, one being used as a chapel. Perozbai said she would not give up part of her land.

Mr. Nowrojee Rustomjee Motabhoy, a barrister-at-law, son of Perozbai, showed on a plan the position of the buildings, the subject-matter of the suit. A compound wall separated the property from the road, and inside the wall was a garden full of trees and plants. Witness returned to Bombay from England on the 10th Febrnary 1886.

Cross-examined by Mr. Latham : Witness had seen Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy in the matter, but he said he had only a vague recollection of what took place.

This was the evidence for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Inverarity indicated the heads of arguments to which he intended to address himself after the evidence for the defendants had been called. He contended that Mr. Grant had notice, before he took possession of any portion of the land, that the desire of the plaintiff was that the whole of the land should be taken. It was immaterial whether he had any such notice or not, though the fact was that he had such notice. If the notice was required at all, it could be given at any time, certainly at any time before the land was duly taken under compulsory process under the Land Acquisition Act. Down to the present moment, no land had been duly taken by Mr. Grant, because Government gave him leave to take up 765 square yards,and not 197 square yards esm erely ; and, secondly because he had leave to ta ke up only waste or arable land, and not land which formed part of a house, The learned counsel said he was entitled, under the circumstances, to ask the Court to put into force the provisions of section 55 of the Land Aquisition Act.

Venayek 'Hurrichund, assistant surveyor to the Collector of Bombay, said he went to plaintiff's bungalow on the 18th February 1885, and had some conversation with Perozbai. The next day she sent her gardener to point out to him what land witness wanted, and he pointed out the land accordingly. Witness then took pozsessioBI of the land and made a report to the Collector. Perozbai never said to witness anything about taking up the whole of the land. Witness heard of it only after June 1885.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity : Whatever the Collector takes up is always legal. My work in the office is confined to reporting the result of my outdoor work. If I had failed to report any circumstance, the Collector would not be angry with me—he would not care.

The Court then adjourned.

SWIFT'S INSECT POWDER rids all Domestic Animals of Fleas, &c., and clears all insect life out of rooms, &c. Per tin, As. 10.—PHILLIPS & Co., LD., Bombay and Poona.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 31ST JULY TO 6TH AUGUST, INCLUSIVE.)

THE new Parliament met at Westminster yesterday. A brief message from the Queen was read in the House of Commons by the Royal Commissioners. In the House of Lords, on the motion of Sir E. Birkbeck, seconded by Mr. Gladstone, the election of Mr. A. Peel as Speaker was agreed to without dissent.

Mr. Gladstone went to Osborne on Friday, and delivered to her Majesty the seal which he held as Lord Privy Seal.

The members of the late Ministry (Mr. Gladstone excepted) went to Osborne on Tuesday, and surrendered their seals and insignia of office to the Queen. At a later hour Lord Salisbury and his colleagues arrived and received the seals from her Majesty.

Fourteen members of the Cabinet have been selected, including Mr. H. Matthews, Q. C., as Home Secretary, Lord G. Hamilton as First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Cranbrook as Lord President of the Council, Lord Ashbourne as Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and Mr. E. Stanhope as Colonial Secretary. Mr. Raikes is appointed Postmaster-General, and Mr. D. Plunket First Commissioner of Works. Sir R. Cross, Secretary for India, and Sir F. Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, will be raised to the peerage.

The polling in Orkney and Shetland has resulted in the return of the Gladstonian candidate, Mr. Lyell, by a majority of 97 votes over Mr. H. Hoare. The polling was much lighter than at the last election.

On the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone the Queen has conferred peerages on Sir T. Brassey, Sir M. A. Bass, Mr. J. C. Hamilton (late M.P. for South Lanarkshire), and Sir Henry Thring, Parliamentary Counsel.

Sir Horace Rumbold, Minister at Athens, Mr. F. O. Adams, Minister at Berne, and Mr. F. B. Alston, Chief Clerk at the Foreign Office, have been created Knights Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Companionships of the same Order have been conferred upon several other gentlemen connected with the diplomatic service.

Baronetcies have been granted to Mr. Mappin, M.P. for Hallamshire, West Riding of Yorkshire ; Mr. C. M. Palmer, M.P. for Jarrow Division ; Mr. T. Jones-Parry, late M.P. for Carnavon ; and Mr. James Kitson, President of the National Liberal Federation.

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter declaring his intention to seek some repose and change, and intimating his inability in future to reply to correspondents on public questions.

At a meeting of the Irish Parliamentary party in Dublin on Wednesday, Mr. Parnell was re-elected chairman, and resolutions were passed affirming the continued demand for Home Rule, and warning the Government that the depreciation in the value of agricultural produce rendered impossible the payment of judicial rents.

An attempt was made to break into Marylebone Church, in the Marylebone-road, on Saturday morning by three men, who were detected by a police-constable, who seized one, but was attacked by all. The men escaped after firing at and wounding the constable.

A man who was arrested on Saturday on suspicion of burglary at Hackney, on being searched, was found to be armed with a loaded revolver.

Mr. E. Clarke, M. P., will be the Solicitor-General, Sir J. Gorst, who held that appointment under the last Salisbury Government, becoming Under-Secretary for India.

Mr. Henry Jenkyns has been appointed to succeed Sir H. Thring as Parliamentary Counsel, and Mr. Ilbert (now a member of the Legislative Council at Calcutta) will be Assistant Parliamentary Counsel.

The Earl of Elgin has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Fifeshire ; in succession to the late Sir S. Anstruther.

The Orlando, the first of a new class of belted cruisers, was launched on Tuesday, at Jarrow.

Monday being a Bank holiday, the trains and places of amusement in the metropolis were very crowded. The weather was very unfavourable till noon, but the evening was fine.

George Heneage Finch, charged with shooting a young woman at a post-office in Kentish-town, was found at the Central Criminal Court to be insane, and be was ordered to be detained during her Majesty's pleasure.

Mr. Serjeant Petersdroff, until lately Judge of the Somerset and Devon County Courts, died on Friday last, aged 86.

At cricket, on Friday last, Kent was successful over Derbyshire, winning by an innings and 13 runs. Somersetshire beat Hants by nine wickets. On Saturday the Australians were beaten by Surrey by an inninga and 209 runs. The matches between Notts and Gloucestershire and Yorkshire and Lancashire were drawn unfinished. This week Kent has defeated the Australians by 10 wickets, Notts beat Surrey by seven wickets, and Sussex won against Hants by an innings and 53 runs.

A force of 200 Marines were landed at Tiree on Saturday, and, under their protection, the sheriff's officers served the legal notices, the crofters offering no opposition.

The Earl of Lonsdale was fined 40s. at Newcastle for an assault on Mr. De Bensaude, with whose wife, known as Miss Violet Cameron, he was concerned in a theatrical speculation.

A Yorkshire police-constable was shot on Saturday at Dodworth by a man named John Murphy, who has not yet been captured.

The departure of Lord and Lady Aberdeen from Dublin was made the occasion of a popular demonstration on Tuesday. The Dublin Corporation, in an address, expressed a hope that Lord Aberdeen would acquaint the Queen with the desires of the Irish people as manifested that day.

There was again a disturbance in Belfast on Monday evening, and the police and military were called upon to clear the streets. One young man was killed by the fire of the police, and several persons were severely injured, including two detectives, who were cruelly beaten.

OBITUARY.—Lieut. Ronald Bruce, Bombay Ret. ; Mr. William Bell Christian ; Mr. Charles Erdman Petersdorff ; Mr. William Alexander Parker ; Dr. Archibald Gordon, M.D., C.B. ; Dr. Curtis ; Andrew Cassels, late Member of the Indian Council.

THE communal elections in France have not resulted in any considerable changes, the Republicans having sustained a net loss of two representatives, and there are a considerable number of undecided elections, for which a second ballot will be taken on Sunday next.

Some letters written six years ago by General Boulanger to the Duc d' Aumale, expressing warm gratitude for promotion, have been published in the newspapers in Paris. The General at first questioned their accuracy, but he has since endeavoured to explain them away. This conduct is strongly reprobated by the Opposition Press, and even some Republican journals comment severely on it.

The St. Petersburg Press persists in its unfavourable opinion of the new British Cabinet as being determinedly hostile to Russia, and some papers hint at the prospect of an early alliance with France to resist British arrogance.

A rumour of an intended meeting of the Prime Ministers of Germany, Austria, and Italy has given occasion for the Roman Press to declare approval of an interchange of views between those statesmen as being desirable, and likely to be advantageous.

The Abbé Liszt died at Bayreuth on Saturday last.

The fifth centenary of Heidelberg University is being celebrated this week with great festivities.

Prince Bismarck arrived on Monday at Gastein, and on Tuesday he had a long interview with the Emperor William, who has regained his accustomed good health.

A Cabinet crisis has occurred at Madrid, owing to differences between Senor Camacho, Minister of Finance, and his colleagues. Senor Camacho has since resigned, and Senor Puigcorver has been appointed his successor.

In reply to an official inquiry, the Governor of Newfoundland telegraphs to the Admiralty that there is reason to believe that the report of starvation in Labrador is without foundation.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, August 23.

Means of observations at 6 *a.m.*, 10 *a.m.*, 2 *p.m.*, 4 *p.m.*, *and* 10 *p.m.*

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·796
Temperature of the Air	81·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·1
Dew Point	75·5
Relative humidity of Air	83
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	7·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·1
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	76·5
General Directions of Wind	WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	439
Fall of Rain	0·28
Total fall during month	9·24
" year	89·45
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 24th Aug.	0·01

From midnight to midnight.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

AFFAIRS IN BURMA.

AN officer with the British force in Burma writes to us, under date July 16, to say that the reports telegraphed from Rangoon respecting affairs in Upper Burma ought to be received with caution. He adds :—

"A class of persons who take distorted views of the situation are the merchants of Rangoon and other places in Lower Burma, who, from having suffered for some time from depressed conditions of trade, hoped at one bound to find in the acquisition of the upper province a mercantile El Dorado which should recoup them for all their disappointments. The results of our occupation of the country have not been so immediately favourable to them as they had hoped ; and, as a consequence, they are temporarily victims to a form of spleen which not only minimises the real benefits which have accrued and will accrue from our rule, but magnifies in a manner that would be comical if it were not degrading the efforts of the cowardly bands of "rebels" and "dacoits" who endeavour with steadily decreasing numbers and resolution to defy us. Any one who knows Burma is aware that "dacoity" has been a favourite pastime amongst its people for an interval of time that will certainly exceed the recollection of that interesting being the oldest inhabitant. It is therefore absurd to point out instances of the national pursuit which have occurred since we relieved Queen Soopyalat of the mismanagement of her husband's affairs as proof that the country is now in a more disturbed state than when we entered it. They are nothing of the sort. On the contrary, if they are proof of anything at all, they are merely eloquent of the improved conditions which have followed our footsteps ; for whereas formerly a very large precentage of "dacoities" were never reported, and certainly the news of few reached European ears, now the reverse is the case, and scarcely a crime of this nature occurs without its being made known and sooner or later punished. I have often asked gentlemen who new this country in Theebaw's time whether it is in a better or worse state now, and their answer has always been that it is in a better and gradually improving condition. Under Theebaw affairs drifted from bad to worse ; by us the current has been changed, and peace and quiet is being slowly, it may be, but steadily assured. There is only one point with regard to this matter which I will cheerfully concede to the pessimists ; and that is, that the number of "princes" who encumber the land is greater than it has been for years past. The claims of some of them to the possession of royal blood are, I need hardly say, baseless. As a civilized nation we are precluded from using the rough-and-ready means which formerly ensured there not being any over-crowding in the matter of royal princelets. It is, alas ! true that there are more so-called "princes" about now than there were in Theebaw's time ; but that is for the very excellent reason tha anybody assuming the name and cognisance in his reign would have been promptly beheaded.

"I have seen some observations said to have been made by the "Buddhist Archbishop" to the representative of the *Times*. The poongie says—and inferentially his English interlocutor agrees with him—that the villagers are in a bad way because they are indiscriminately looted by dacoits and shot down by our soldiers. That instances of both may have occurred is probable enough, but that innocent villagers are frequently killed by our troops is not the fact. Some, no doubt, have been. But it is impossible to detect the difference between a dacoit and a villager when both are armed ; and unarmed men are safe from anything but imprisonment at our hands, even although they may have been seen to throw away their weapons and to assume, at a moment's notice, the rôle of peaceful cultivator—a practice to which our friends are extravagantly addicted. The "Archbishop" did not add, as he might have, nor did the correspondent supply the defect, that the villagers have themselves to blame for much of their misfortunes. If they chose to assist us, dacoity and the superabundant princes would soon be extinct ; but they will neither give us early and correct information which might enable us to prevent their houses being looted, nor when they are attacked will they summon up sufficient courage to make the smallest resistance.

"The Burmese are an extraordinary people—inordinately conceited, yet abject cowards. As one instance of their remarkable abilities in the perversion of facts, I may mention that throughout large districts the impression is at present prevalent that the proclamations issued by the civil authorities announcing that all rebels surrendering before next November would be tenderly dealt with recognize rebellion and dacoity as justifiable pursuits up to that date. When the appointed time does come round, probably some other fabrication will be invented by "Archbishops" and other shining lights to prevent the people submitting quietly, and to ensure a few thousand more of them being slain before the remainder are compelled to. These people are not "struggling, and rightly struggling to be free," since freedom is theirs in a degree to which they never before knew it the moment they choose to lay down their arms. They are fighting, most of them against their will, to preserve to their leaders their immemorial rights of theft and rapine. The country would be very soon quiet if it were not for the men to whom British rule means restricted power and fewer opportunities of making themselves a pest to their neighbours. and who consequently foment trouble, and are never so glad as when they can obtain the ear of some Englishman willing to telegraph home that his countrymen are a set of persons pregnant with every vice."

TERRIBLE YACHT ACCIDENT.—LOSS OF SEVEN LIVES.

THE most terrible accident on record to a yacht in American waters occurred on Friday, 30 July, off Sandyhook. The yacht Sarah Craig, of twenty-five tons, had come up from Philadelphia, with a party of eleven ladies and gentlemen on board. The weather was so calm that the happy company dined on the deck. Just about sunset a few drops of rain induced the ladies to go below. The gentlemen were dispersed over the deck, and the captain, regarding the rain as the precursor of an ordinary squall, ordered the crew to shorten sail. They were so engaged when a storm of extraordinary fury, advancing at the rate of seventy-two miles an hour, struck the yacht and instantly capsized it. Every one on deck was flung into the water, and the six ladies and one gentleman in the cabin were imprisoned without possibility of escape for the brief remainder of their lives. After desperate struggles, those in the water succeeded in regaining the wreck, where they sustained the full violence of the storm. They were beaten by hailstones hard enough to indent the oak planks of the keel, and were nearly drowned by the gigantic waves that washed over them. Their personal sufferings were, however, as nothing to the agony of their inability to respond to the signals made by the unhappy prisoners in the cabin. The Sarah Craig capsized so rapidly that she carried below with her air enough to float the yacht, notwithstanding the weight of her ballast, and to support the lives of the victims for an hour. Their cries and raps upon the wooden walls of their prison-house drove the gentlemen nearly frantic. Some of them attempted to drag themselves down the companionway to what would have been certain death, and were only prevented carrying out their intention by force employed by the crew. The last sign of life was given by a lady, who must have submerged herself in order to thrust her hand to the surface through a barred window. It was seized with a desperate grasp ; but the bars prevented her escape, and the hand was held until the grip relaxed in death. Some vessels, from which the accident had been observed, came up and took off several of the crew. The gentlemen refused to leave as long as a ray of hope remained for those below. Without tools they tried to break through the sides of the yacht with pieces of the wreckage ; but under the circumstances it was impossible to deal effective blows at the timbers. In about an hour all was silent below. When the yacht was towed near the shore a diver went down and brought out the bodies. He reported that the sufferers had been suffocated not drowned, and that the appearances indicated the exercise of supreme self-command until death released them. The names of the dead are Mrs. T. H. Stevens, Miss Mary Stevens, Mrs. Cora Askin (*nee* Stevens), Miss Bessie Merritt, Miss Emma Merritt, Miss Maude Retlew, and Mr. Chester Clark. Several of the young ladies were engaged to be married to the gentlemen who are among the survivors of this melancholy disaster.

CLEVER SWINDLE ON A BANK.

A DARING robbery was committed in Paris on Monday, 2 August, at the establishment of Messrs. Allard and Co., bankers and exchange agents. That firm, whose offices are in the Place de la Bourse, had last week received a letter from one of their correspondents, as they believed, a banker at Seville, informing them that a cheque for 60,000 francs, drawn by him, would shortly be presented for payment by a gentleman whose signature was enclosed. On Tuesday morning a well-dressed man, whose appearance was that of a rich foreigner, presented himself with a cheque for 60,000 fr., purporting to be drawn by the Seville banker. The cheque was examined and was regarded as authentic. The man placed his signature on the back ; and as it was the same as the signature sent from Seville, the cashier was preparing to hand him the money, when the man—with a view, probably to inspire greater confidence—said that as he had a few small purchases to make, and did not want to have so much money about him, he would be glad of 1,000 fr. in gold, and that the rest should be kept till he came for it in the afternoon. This was done and the man returning at three o'clock received the remainiag 59,000 fr. Messrs. Allard the same day advised the Sevillse banker that the 60,000 fr. had been paid, and were subsequently disagreeably surprised by receiving a telegram informing them that the Seville banker knew nothing whatever about the 60,000 fr., and that he had not drawn any cheque for that amount. The swindler has, of course, disappeared.

ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF THE GRAND VIZIER.

ON Sunday, August 1st, as the Turkish Grand Vizier was proceeding to preside at the Council of Ministers, a man emerging from the crowd at the gate of the Sublime Porte deliberately fired three shots from a revolver into the carriage, but fortunately without more injury than breakage of the windows. The man was immediately arrested, and declared himself to be a watchmaker from Adrianople. He said that he wished to take personal vengence on the Grand Vizier, because he had been in prison for two years. The circumstances of the case, as related, are that having a claim on another man he sued the latter for payment, but his debtor being without means at the time, the tribunal had endeavoured to compromise the matter for a trifling sum, which so enraged the creditor that he used violent language against the Court, then presided over by Kiamil Pasha, now the Grand Vizier. He was condemned to two years' imprisonment for contempt of Court, and the loss of his money and liberty together caused him to brood over the grievance, and at the termination of the time he resolved to be revenged in the manner related above, having once before lain in wait with that intention, but having failed to meet the intended victim of his blind passion. The man being a Mussulman, and such offences being of very rare occurrence here, the incident produces considerable stir. It is feared that the Vizier's political enemies and palace surroundings may not improbably use the circumstance for ends of their own. In any case evidence of the great agitation of his Majesty has been already afforded by the fact of his cross-questioning the culprit himself, with a view of ascertaining if some hidden political motives may not be discovered in the case. With the existing popular discontent and misery, it is argued that possibly the Grand Vizier's position, besides his nerves, may be shaken by this untoward occurrence. It is to be hoped, nevertheless, from the simple and vulgar reasons acknowledged by the offender, that the Sultan's usual good sense and high feelings of justice may prevent the loss of the Vizier's services, whose tenure of office, if so far not marked by any great reforms or radical improvement, has been at any rate free from errors so fatally pursued by some of his predecessors. It is well that the culprit is not a Christian, for in that case the crime would have been made the handle for much political abuse and recrimination against the non-Mussulman subjects of the Empire.

THE DEATH OF LISZT.

FRANZ LISZT died on Saturday night, at Bayreuth, on July 31st. About a week previously his illness was announced as a mere cold. He was already ill, however, when he arrived at Bayreuth, and it was contrary to his doctor's orders that he attended the performance of *Tristan und Isolde*, in the series of Wagner performances on Sunday, the 25th ult. He had to be carried in an armchair into his daughter's box. The auditorium being quite dark he could not be seen by the public, and was thus spared the trying ordeal of a popular welcome ; but it was afterwards reported that he had been in a nervous, tearful state during the whole performance. On Tuesday his cold turned to inflammation of the lungs. He lost strength rapidly, and on Friday became delirious. The last Sacraments were administered to him yesterday, and he then had a glimmering of returning consciousness, but he never completely rallied. He died at the house of Herr Frohlich, near Wagner's villa, Wahnfried.

Through a great part of his life Liszt was afflicted with a nervousness which almost amounted to hysteria, and this culminated at times in a religious melancholia nearly bordering on insanity. His friends tried several times to dissuade him from shutting himself up in a monastery. He had, however, almost entirely outgrown his malady when, in 1864, he took holy orders. He was ordained in the chapel of the Vatican by his friend Monsignor Hohonlohe, since Cardinal. Nor was there much remnant of nervousness in Liszt at ordinary times during these latter years. He often came to Vienna, and used to lodge in modest apartments occupied by his sister on a second floor in the Schottenhof. All day long his rooms were crowded with visitors, and he seemed never to tire of chatting with his company. The last time he was in Vienna he was surrounded as usual by musicians, musical critics, and opera singers of both sexes. All addressed him as master, and the ladies as well as several of the men, kissed his hand in Austrian fashion—a form of salutation to which he lent himself with quite a pontifical complacency. He was very merry, and talked a great deal about his trip to England. I had a short conversation with him (says a correspondent) about music in our country, and he observed "England is the home of music," adding with a laugh. "At least it is the home where musicians are best treated." He also remarked that there was so much congregational singing in English churches that our people in the mass probably sang more than any people on earth, and he was curious to know whether trained choirs and congregations practised much together on week days. "There ought to be congregational practice," he said ; "the effect of a whole congregation singing together in good time is magnificent. The great pity is that in our churches we cannot get the people to sing." Liszt had two daughters, one of whom was married to the French statesman, Emile Ollivier. She was of great intelligence, gentleness, and modesty, and was much admired by Parisian society during the brief period of her husband's Premiership in 1870, when she did the honours of his official residence in the Place Vendôme. She died some years ago. Liszt's other daughter was first married to Hans von Bülow, and afterwards to Richard Wagner. Liszt's funeral will take place on Tuesday. It is said that he will be buried at Bayreuth.

The story of the Liszt-Thalberg controversy has been fully told by Herr Ramann in his "Life of Liszt." The news of Thalberg's success reached Liszt at Geneva. His immediate impulse was to return to Paris, where, however, he did not arrive until Thalberg had left. The prosp

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 24.

To the turn political affairs have taken in Eastern Europe may doubtless be attributed the advance in the value of money in London yesterday, 3 months' Bills being ½, 6 months ¼ per cent. higher; and a decline of ¼ in Consols to 100⅜ may be credited to the same cause. Wheat also, we hear from private sources, has been rendered very firm by the unsettled state of things, and the market was stronger in reality than Reuter's report would indicate.

COTTON, on the other hand, is, of course, adversely affected, the sales in Liverpool yesterday having only totalled 8,000 bales, comprising 400 Surats. Spot prices are practically reduced 1-16d. per lb. all round, both in Americans and Surats, and arrivals are quoted 3-64d. to 1-16d., although Reuter at the same time calls them firmer. His agent's idea of what firmness means is evidently very different from the generally accepted interpretation amongst commercial people. From New York no change is reported.

The market for the staple here to-day has been pefectly stagnant. Nominally prices may be called Rs. 1 per candy lower, but there has been nothing at all doing.

WHEAT has been in strong request here to-day at a further advance of a half to one anna per lb., the tenor of the Home advices having brought out keen buyers. A considerable business has been done both ready and forward, but by no means so large as would have resulted had sellers been more willing to accept market rates. Delhi is the only description in which dealers have shown a disposition to sell to any extent, and of that description the purchases have been comparatively heavy. We quote:—

	Old	New Crop.
Fine Pessy	Rs. 4-6-6	4-7-6 per cwt.
No. 1 do.	,, 4-5-6	4-6-6 ,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,, 4-2-0	4-3-0 ,,
Red Ahmedabad	,, 4-2-0	,,

SEEDS are dull and do not partake in the activity shown in Wheat. Linseed ready remains at Rs. 7-1, New Crop, April delivery, at Rs. 6-11 per cwt. In Rapeseed there is next to nothing doing; quoted rates being Rs. 5-12½ for Yellow Guzerat, Rs. 4-13½ for Red Cawnpore.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay during Monday and Sunday were:—

Cotton	1,690 bales.
Wheat	70,597 cwts.
Linseed	10,252 ,,
Rapeseed	6,324 ,,

FREIGHTS have been, if anything, a shade quieter to-day, business for October loading having been done at £1-2-6. Otherwise however there is no change.

EXCHANGE continues to tend upwards, our quotations showing an advance of quite 1-16d. in private Bills, although nominally only 1-32d. dearer for Bank paper. Forward, however, rates are proportionately higher, Credits for next month's delivery having been done at the ready rate; indeed, it is questionable whether much better could be done up to the end of the year, as things are at the moment. The firmness is partially caused by an advance of ¼d. per oz. in Bar Silver advised from London, but the unfavorable return of the Bank of Bombay is the leading influence, showing as it does that the Exchange Banks are but poorly provided with funds, notwithstanding the large purchases of Council Drafts during the past three weeks. Ready rates at the close are:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 11-32d.	(per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 5-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4¾d.	,,
Credits ,, ,,	1s. 4 17-32d.	,,
Francs ,, ,,	1·74½ to ½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues very quiet. Fours we quote at Rs. 97¼ to 5-16, Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 101¾ to ⅞, nominal.

SHARES are extremely quiet. Mills are generally unaltered, but Manockjee Petit, Ripon and Queen are Rs. 5 dearer. Bombay-Burmah Trading are Rs. 25 lower. Kemp and Co., Ld., have advanced to Rs. 342.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc. Rs.	11,11,490
Do. do. Branches	Dec. ,,	10,045
Other Deposits	Dec. ,,	13,66,964
Government Securities	Inc. ,,	11,692
Loans	Inc. ,,	3,91,158
Bills Discounted	Inc. ,,	9,52,461
Cash with other Banks	Inc. ,,	1,34,545
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. ,,	16,68,836

The increase of 26 lakhs in the trade demand may be partially accounted for by withdrawals in anticipation of yesterday's holiday, but even allowing for that the return is decidedly less favorable than was generally anticipated, and does not look like a permanent return to easy money for some time to come.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	No. Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	11 p.ct.	712½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	10,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£5
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	113xd.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	300	1,250	1,250	..	1,000
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,035
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd.
Breal's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	..	160
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	60
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	80	300	300	12	145
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,375
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	1,900
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	635
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	450
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	207½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	105
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	..	445
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	565
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	115
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	480
Sahapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	640
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,250
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	665

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	495
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	..	109
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	..	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	690
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	520
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co., Ld.	600	500	500	..	470
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	950
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	710
New issues	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	170
Co'aba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 124	675
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	610
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	660
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,00	1,000	Rs. 55	912½
Dharwar S. & W. Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	1217
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	50	Rs. 25	690
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	660
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	157½
Hindustan Mills	1,042	1,000	1,000	..	945
Hingunghat Mill Co	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,00	50	Rs. 2	850
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	50	1,000	Rs. 25	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 70	1,210xd.
James Greaves Mills	100	500	1,00	Rs. 25	605xd.
Jaffar Ali Spin. Co.	1,34	5	500	11-6-7	400
Jewraj Shalloo	1,30	1,00	50	Rs. 45	1,100xd.
Khandeish	75	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	950
Khatao Mackunjee	1,00	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	910
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	1,00	1,0	Rs. 5	160
ad. as United	500	0 0	1	Rs. 125	2,850
Mahalukshmi	650	1,00	1,00	..	700
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,00	1,00	20	1,360
Masagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	25	..	182½
Morarjee Gooculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,475
National Spinning	600	1,00	1,000	..	560
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,00	100	..	100
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,00	1,000	..	675
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,00	1,00	..	92
Oriental	6,725	1,00	625	..	552½
People of India S. & W. Company	..	25	250	..	200
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,00	500	500	..	85
Queen Spinning	800	1,00	1,000	Rs. 60	977½
Ripon	641	1,00	1,00	Rs. 60	910
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,50	1,00	1,000	..	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	500
Silk Mill Co., Ld.	678	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	1,330
Sholapore Mills	630	1,00	1,000	..	700
underdas	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	410
Soutsero India	1,212	250	250	..	247½
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	680
Victoria Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	700
Western India S. & M. Company	770	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Laxmidas Khimji S. & W. Co.					

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	920xd.
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,040
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£154
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	..	£100	..	..	£160½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co	1,000	200	200	10	190
Ld.	750	200	150	p.c.	115
Badham, Pile & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 18	131
Bapty Co., Ld.	925	200	185	Rs. 20	164
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	22
Do. New issue	500		37	10 2-3p.c	22
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	655
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	205
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	122xd.
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,975
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	735
Bombay Municipal Bonds				6 p.c.	102
Cash Bazaar	1,50	10	10	..	17
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	..	122½
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	10	10	9½	105
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	10	1	Rs. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	11½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	50	30	..	..
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	20	175	Rs 26	342
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	10	100	16 p.ct.	97xd
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	5	40	Rs. 43	2xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	90
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	90
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7	116
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	..	..
Pearce and Co., Ld.	1,000	10	100	8 p. s	55
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,00	1,000	Rs 19	307½xd
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 12	71
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	..	97
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,00	10	10	..	70
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	2	Re	2½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,00	500	500	..	1,100
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs.	170xd
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	12	134
M. M. ody & Co	2,000	200	200	..	202½

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the week ending 21st August, as compared with, the statement of the 13th August:—

	Aug. 13. Rs.	Aug. 21. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	40,49,543	51,61,033
do. do. at Branches	16,14,635	16,01,590
Other Deposits	1,83,97,127	1,70,30,063
Post Bills	16,213	14,300
Cash Credits undrawn	7,60,938	7,64,070
	3,73,38,356	3,70,74,056
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	34,06,441	34,18,133
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	28,29,556	27,81,780
Loans, on Security of do	74,87,761	78,78,919
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,008	1,652
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,54,39,378	1,63,91,339
Stamps	21,382	21,367
Dead Stock Rs. 5,77,142		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,75,000	3,02,031	3,02,142
Bullion	36,234	
Cash Balances with Correspondence	3,51,686	4 90,231
Cash and Currency Notes	74,56,829	57,87,993
	3,73,38,356	3,70,74,056

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 21.

Johnston, Col., Bl. Punjab Cavly., on leave, from Dera Ismail Khan.

AUGUST 23.

Maude, Lieut.-Col., Bo. R. E., on privilege leave, from England.
Mander, Lieut.-Col., 3rd Bo. L. I., on leave, from Poona.

AUGUST 24.

Birch, Lieut., Md. R. A., on leave, from Kamptee.
Gowran, Lieut.-Col., Bo. 4th Sikhs, on furlough from England.
Walsh, Surg., Bl. M. Staff, on duty, from England.
Larpart, Major, Bl. A. D. C., on leave, to England.
Crooke, Surg., Bl. M. Staff, on duty, to England.
Squire, Surg., Bl. M. Staff, on duty, to England.
Reamsbottom, Major, Bl. 2nd War. Regt., on duty, from Jubbalpore.
Lushington, Bl. 6th Regt. H. C., on leave, from Raichore.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 24.

Bell, Col., Bo. Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Sauley, Lieut., Col, Bo. 16th N. I., on leave, to Poona.
Johnston, Col., Bl. Punjab Cavly., on leave, to England.
Baylor, Surg., M. M. S., on Med. Cer., to England

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 25th August 1886.

There will be drill in the Town Hall this day, Wednesday, the 25th inst., from 9 to 10 p.m., and every Wednesday, until the 15th October 1886. All recruits are particularly requested to attend.

The Mounted Rifles will parade for drill and Instruction as follows:—Troop and Squadron drill under the Sergt. Instructor.—Wednesday, the 25th August, Riding School at 6-45 a.m.; Thursday, the 26th August Riding School, Recruits only, at 6-45 a.m.; Friday, the 27th August, Town Hall at 5-45 p.m., dismounted drill for all members.

Vol. Wm. Jas. Fernie having joined is taken on the strength of the crops from this date, and posted to the Mounted Rifles.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a Caution to the Public, that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other Houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

HIGHEST AWARDS AT ALL THE LEADING EXHIBITIONS.

LONDON "INVENTIONS EXHIBITION" 1885.

GOLD MEDAL.

WITH FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.

(THE ONLY FIRM OF THAT NAME THAT OBTAINED A GOLD MEDAL.)

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Pianos arrives regularly at the end of every month

Plain Square	Rs. 792
Sympathetic Square	,, 864
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs)	,, 1,500

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.

N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of "SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE" IN FULL.

The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz:—

Plain Square Piano	Rs. 35-0 per	month for 24 months
Sympathetic Square	,, 38-0	,, ,,
Boudoir (on three Legs)	,, 70-0	,, ,,
Tin Lined Case	Rs. 25 Extra.	

DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION at Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,

Poona: East-St. 1. Bombay: 43, Esplanade Road.

JUST RECEIVED.

A SAMPLE SHIPMENT OF THE ORIGINAL PATENT DOUBLE WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS.

Orders are now being registered by

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.

YOU ARE INVITED TO HAVE YOUR EYES TESTED.

THE determination of the proper spectacles for any defects of the eyes is undoubtedly a matter of the greatest importance, and thousands in India are suffering from actual injuries inflicted by unsuitable glasses.

Mofussil residents to get properly suited, should obtain my new sight test. (Price 2 annas.)

N. LAZARUS,

OCULIST-OPTICIAN, BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C.G.M.S.I., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

No. 28, Meadow-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango Lane, CALCUTTA.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CAFE—July 27, at St Leonards-on-Sea, the wife of Major C H W Cafe, the Royal Sussex Regiment, of a daughter.
COOPER—July 23, at 42, Portman-square, the wife of Francis Cooper, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.
GOUGH—July 24, at Knockeevan, Clonmel, the wife of Major Bloomfield Gough, 9th Lancers, of a son.
HEATH—July 24, at South Camp, Aldershot, the wife of Captain C E Heath, 1st Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry and C and T Staff, of a daughter.
HEYGATE—July 27, at Edinburgh, the wife of Captain Heygate, R A, of a son.
KEMP—July 24, at Meadow View, Mayfield, the wife of George Kemp, Jun., of a daughter.
SANFORD—July 26, at Tower, Mold, the wife of Major Sanford, of a daughter.
SEYMOUR—July 27, Lady Victor Seymour, of a son.
STRACEY—July 28, at Hollington, Upperton, Eastbourne, the wife of Lieut-Colonel Hardinge R Stracey, of a daughter.
WALLACE—July 21, at the Barracks, Belfast, the wife of Lieut-Colonel Wallace, Highland Light Infantry, of a son.
WALFORD—July 21 at Shoeburyness, the wife of Major N L Walford, R A, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

EDEN—CREY—July 20, at St Paul's, Knightsbridge, Sir William Eden, of Windlestone, county Durham, to Syril Frances, daughter of the late Sir William Grey, K C S I.
TREHERNE—DODD—July 27, at St George's, Hanover square, the Rev Charles Albert Treherne, Minor Canon of St George's Chapel, Windsor, son of Henry Treherne, Esq, H M's Exchequer and Audit Department, to Mabel, daughter of the late Richard Dodd, Esq, of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

ANSTRUTHER—July 21, at Balcaskie, Sir Robert Anstruther, Bart, Lord-Lieutenant of Fife.
EARDLEY-WILMOT—July 26, at 4, Eliot-park, Lewisham, Charles Octavius Eardley-Wilmot, late Captain 96th Regiment, aged 49.
HALL—July 29, Admiral Sir Wm. King Hall, K C B, aged 70.
HORROCKS—July 20, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Captain Henry Charles Horrocks' late Royal Marine Light Infantry, aged 40.
LYS—July 22, at Sohthsea, Lieut-Colonel George Moubray Lys, C B, late 20th and 48th Regiments, aged 76.
RYVES—July 25, at London, Harriett, the widow of Lieut-Colonel H E Ryves, Madras Staff Corps, and second daughter of the late Major-General J J Clough, of the Madras Army.
VILLAMIG—July 23, at Marine-parade, Folkestone, Louise Perrier Stopford, infant daughter of Captain and Mrs R D Villamil.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BADDELY—August 19, at Landour, the wife of Major P Baddely, R A, of a son.
CRAWFORD—August 10, at Mymensingh, the wife of Surgeon D G Crawford, I M S, of a daughter.
GOULDING—July 30, at Murree, the wife of F Goulding, of a daughter.

DEATH.

TURNER—August 19, at Mian Mir, William Everard, infant child of William Henry Everard, and Amy Turner, aged 11 months and 1 day.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1886.

THE signs of a revulsion of feeling in the Bulgarian army in favour of Prince Alexander which are reported to-day from Sofia need no explanation, and they go far to confirm the suspicion, to which we shall gladly cling until it has been removed by plain evidence, that the movement which deposed that gallant Prince is neither spontaneous nor national. The mail, indeed, brings information which throws almost as much light upon the episode as the telegrams of the day have done. Thus we learn that the Bulgarian newspapers at the end of last month welcomed Lord Salisbury's return to office, and implored the English Cabinet to see that Prince Alexander had the fair-play which we now know he has not had. The Sofia journals complained that the Russian committees were working in Macedonia, with the object of causing a rising in that province in favour of union with Bulgaria, a movement which would have brought upon the Bulgarian Prince not merely the displeasure of the Sultan, but probably an attack by Servia and Greece which Austria and possibly Germany would have sanctioned, tacitly or otherwise, and which would have given Russia a new pretext for a hypocritical denunciation of the Prince as a disturber of peace and a breaker of treaties. If, on the other hand, loyally desiring to maintain the *status quo*, he had discouraged the movement he would have been denounced by the ultra-Nationalists in Bulgaria and their Russian patrons for thwarting the legitimate aspirations of the Bulgarian race. The duplicity and unscrupulousness with which Russia has treated him make it less difficult to understand what at first sight seems an irresolute submission to his enemies. There is something pathethic in the anticipations of coming trouble to which the Bulgarian journals were only the other day giving expression, and in their prompt and almost literal realization. It is ominous, too, that Sofia politicians put no reliance upon Austria to protect them against Russian violence and intrigue. "We have nothing to expect of Austria," wrote one of them. "She objects, indeed, to a Russian occupation of Bulgaria; but if Russia can recover her ascendancy here by fomenting disturbances and revolutions Austria will not say a word by way of protest. Our only hope is in England. Lord Salisbury may be able to rebuild the quadruple alliance of England, Germany, Austria, and Turkey, which Mr. Gladstone destroyed in 1880; and, if he does that, Russia will see the prudence of letting the Balkan States live in peace. Should he fail, we see only troubles before us." The *Berlin Post*, which is sometimes a medium for officious declarations, told us two days ago that he had failed, and it intimated that Austria, Germany, and Turkey acquiesced in the action of Russia. This of course means that despite the absence of M. de Giers from the meeting of the Austrian and German Chancellors, the Triple Alliance remains in full vigour, and that its sanction has been accorded to Prince Alexander's deposition. It would be rash, with the information before us, to deny the authenticity of the declaration in the *Post*, but the declarations of semi-official organs sometimes are repudiated by the Governments in whose name they profess to speak, and there are still reasons for hesitating to infer from this article that no restraint will be placed by the two Central Powers upon the malevolent activity of Russia in the Balkan Peninsula. Thus, only three weeks ago a Vienna paper which often speaks the words of the Austrian Foreign Office commended Germany, Austria, and England for seeking to maintain the general peace, and said that the prospects of the immediate future would depend on whether Austria, rightly appreciating the self-seeking, the lack of moral earnestness, and the weakness of Russia, should determine to hold true to the Western Powers, or should incline to Russia. Upon this the *Standard* correspondent in the Austrian capital observed that no one there would for a moment suppose that there was any prospect of the Vienna statesmen sacrificing the solid advantages of the German alliance to the hollow blandishments of Russian diplomacy. Again, the *Cologne Gazette* of the 1st of August complained of the scant return which Germany had received for the loyal support she gave to Russia at the time of the Berlin Congress, and observed that the hostile attitude which Russia had taken up compelled Germany to pay greater attention to the cultivation of friendly relations with other European Powers. "It is no longer possible," it observed, "to count with the same certainty as before on the good-will of our Eastern neighbours." All this makes it difficult to believe that in this matter Russia has acted with the concurrence of her neighbours. If she has, they have been singularly careful in concealing their intentions, and the intrigue has been on a larger scale than the world had suspected. England's response to the Bulgarian appeal might in that case be disappointing to those who have looked to Lord Salisbury to help them. The English Government would have to deal with accomplished facts, and with the three Great Powers against them what attitude other than one of platonic sympathy with an outraged people could they adopt?

THE announcement in the *Globe* a few days since of the intended abolition of second lieutenant-colonels and junior majors of corps has awakened no small interest in military circles. Something of the kind has for some time been anticipated, and there is no reason to doubt that the *Globe* is right in its prognostication. As a regiment is now constituted, there are in each battalion two lieutenant-colonels and four majors. The period of tenure of command of a battalion is either for two or four years, though sometimes accident may place it between these periods. The explanation of the varied period of command is this: six years is the limit of time for which an officer can be lieutenant-colonel in a battalion; four years is the limit of time that he can command, so that it necessarily follows that, with ordinary promotions, the command period is alternately two years and four, and so the steps in the major's rank follow this. A major becomes a lieutenant-colonel every second and fourth year alternately. If the two junior majors and the junior lieutenant-colonel are are to be abolished, then to absorb the present surplus establishment in these ranks will take (if the present tenure of command, four years, holds good, and the senior lieutenant-colonel has four years to run) no less than twelve years. Thus the captain would be twelve years without a step; in other cases when the present lieutenant-colonel was about to go, they would have eight years without a step. If the period of Regimental command is extended to seven years, as the *Globe* states, the block would become hopeless. But this is probably a mistake. Five years is the time to which command is likely to be limited, and then the block in promotion would extend from ten to fifteen years We have calculated these periods, however, without considering the Royal Warrant which places on half-pay all majors who have been seven years in that rank. The telegram which stated that compulsory retirement for majors and captains was suspended was thought by many to refer as well to the placing on half-pay of seven year majors. But this new Warrant, if published, would not possibly work if the seven years' limit were removed, as no army administrators could possibly take measures to cause such blocks of promotion in the junior ranks (captains and subalterns). As we have indicated above, the abolition by absorption of the three field officers in a regiment, even when there is a time limit of seven years to assist the absorption, will effect very considerably the flow of promotion in the lower ranks, and it is hardly likely that it will be converted into an absolute dead-lock by letting majors stay on until the absorption is completed. Of course the subalterns will not be so much affected as the captains, because as each major commanding a company is absorbed or promoted, or removed on half-pay, they will get a step; but not so the captains, who who will have to wait until the establishment of one lieutenant-colonel and two majors is arrived at. It may be said that after all the promotion will be no worse than it was prior to 1881, and with justice, as when the right establishment is reached it will not be worse; but until then there will be stagnation and, what must always be taken into consideration, the discontent which must arise from the fair anticipation of promotion being disappointed. The chief sufferers (or at all events the most immediate ones) from this Warrant, if it is introduced, will be the present senior majors of regiments, as instead of getting the next step to lieutenant-colonel they will see it absorbed and themselves removed under the seven year rule. It will come harder upon these officers than any, inasmuch as the blighting of immediate prospects is always a greater blow than when those prospects are in the far future. Our military readers may take for granted that the seven years' rule for majors must of necessity be enforced if the limit of command is extended and the number of field officers in regiments is reduced by three. If the seven years' rule is abolished then it will be quite impossible in the interests of the junior ranks to create a block extending over many years by the absorption of all steps in the higher grades. Within a few weeks we shall know what is going to take place. Doubtless some great changes are imminent, and changes which in the long run will probably be beneficial. Certain it is that the growing military expenditure in England requires from a financial point of view to be checked. The reduction of field officers makes a certain diminution of expense in each regiment, and when the scheme is fairly working the non-effective list which is now growing so large will by degrees get less. But to complete the effect of these changes takes years. A most beneficial alteration may not have any visible effect for good for years, and then in the course of the next few years a big European war may come, which will necessitate a large though temporary increase to our army and the whole scheme of promotion will be once more upset. However let us hope that this latter contingency may never arise.

THE Defence Association have not been wisely advised by those who have urged them to "take up" what is known as the Gibbons Case, that is to say, if it is believed that there is anything in this particular case which lends force to the contention raised on this side of India last year in favour of doing away with the revisionary powers of the High Court. Mr. Gibbons, an Assam planter, was charged before the Sessions Judge in the Assam Valley District with having forged the signature of a coolie to a labour contract, and the jury, which comprised three Europeans and two natives, acquitted him. It has been contended that the mixed character of the jury ought to remove their verdict from suspicion, but if that argument is of any value, of not less value would be the argument that the mixed character of the revisionary court—Mr. Justice Mitter and Mr. Justice Grant having revised the proceedings—gives weight to their judgment. The judgment itself has almost escaped criticism, and we do not think that any attempt to challenge it would succeed. The coolie whose name is alleged to have been forged was engaged by Mr. Gibbon's agent for railway work at twelve rupees a month, and on reaching his destination, he was put on work in a tea garden at half that rate, and a contract was drawn up and forwarded to the Inspector for Registration, whereby the coolie hired himself to Mr. Gibbons for three years at the lower rate of pay. This document purported to be signed by the coolie in mark, but the defendant acknowledged that his name had been inserted neither with the coolie's permission, nor in his presence, nor with any reference to him. Juries are not called upon to state their reasons, but the most probable explanation of the indulgent view which they took of the case is that the offence which Mr. Gibbons' admission was held to cover is described as being customary and as having nothing extraordinary in it. The list of contracts which Mr. Gibbons had forwarded for registration contained, indeed, the names of many coolies who denied having entered into any contract—an only too clear proof that on that particular estate, at all events, culpable irregularities of this kind were customary. The case was hardly one which called for indulgent treatment. The High Court scarcely took too severe a view when they observed that the helplessness and ignorance of the labourer, and the superior position and intelligence of the accused, aggravated the offence, and it would have been a lamentable thing if the Assam jury had been permitted to perpetuate customary wrong-doing of this sort by an undisturbed verdict of acquittal.

A CORRESPONDENT at Meitila, Upper Burma, wrote to us a few days ago:—"We have a good deal doing in these parts, and all engaged have exceedingly hard work. The country is far from being settled and more troops are badly wanted; good quality too is necessary. Our Bombay troops have done excellent work. I am

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

TELEGRAMS.

THE BUND ACCIDENT AT MANDALAY.

A THOUSAND LIVES LOST.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, AUG. 23.

On Sunday, the 22nd instant, the water perceptibly decreased in the streets. On Monday, at 9 a.m., the water was 15 inches below the highest level reached.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUG. 24.

Letters by this mail give particulars of the Mandalay catastrophe. The King Mindone Min caused the bund to be constructed to prevent the Irrawaddy annually inundating large tracts of ground on the outskirts of the city, which was immediately seized upon by the Burmese officials for gardens, and became fashionable suburbs, so that the members of the Hlootdaw benefited instead of the cultivators, who formerly used to raise the heaviest and richest crops in the country on the alluvial deposit left annually by the river. During the old King's time the embankment was properly looked after, and repaired and strengthened annually, before the rising of the river. Since Theebaw's accession it has been neglected. Two months ago it was pointed out to our Government that its condition was dangerous, but nothing was done, not a rupee spent, and the undermining continued, until it burst between six and seven o'clock last Monday evening. It is estimated that ten thousand houses stood on the area submerged within the city to the depth of four to twenty feet.

Two hundred dead bodies have already been recovered, many more have floated away down the river, and numbers are believed to be still confined within the houses where they were drowned. The total loss is variously estimated from 800 to 1,000.

Life boats and launches, under the command of officers of the Flotilla Company's steamers did, good service in rescuing the people clinging to the roofs of the houses and tree-tops.

The damage to property is estimated at from thirty to fifty lakhs.

The traders and bazaar dealers are heavy losers, but a large quantity of Government stores have also been destroyed.

The Transport and Post Offices are flooded to the roof.

The late British Residency, where the 21st Madras Infantry are quartered, is under eight feet of water; the Cemetery is flooded; also the S. P. G. and Baptist Mission premises. The Chin Hoe and Company's salt and Moola Ismail's earth and oil godowns are destroyed, and Monsieur Garanger has lost all his timber.

The Engineers have cut the bund down the river to allow the water to escape. This has done no good yet, whilst it has caused much timber and other property floating about to be washed away.

The people behaved exceedingly well, and order was preserved throughout all the excitement and confusion.

Mr. Burgess did not return to Mandalay with Sir C. Bernard, but remained at Kyoukinyoung.

It is reported from Ava that the burial place of Dr. Hea and Lieutenant Cockeram are submerged, and the gateway of the Fort is bricked up to exclude water.

Great fears are entertained for the safety of the Glanville Stockade, constructed round the Court House and Police Barracks.

A Punjabee policeman has been arrested for a disgraceful assault on a Burmese prisoner.

LATER.

In the Government summary of news from Upper Burma, issued to-day, it is stated that careful enquiry, official and unofficial, fails to discover that much loss life has occurred in consequence of the bursting of the Mandalay embankment. This statement is incomprehensible in face of the letters from three correspondents, published by the *Rangoon Gazette*, who all assert the loss of life to have been enormous. The estimates have already been wired to you. I may mention that advices received by Mercantile firms here, who do business in Mandalay, fully corroborate the statements of these three independent gentlemen.

REPORTED DEATH OF PRINCE MYINSING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, AUG. 23.

Telegrams have been received from Yewong and Kyounksay reporting a strong rumour that Prince Myinsing died of fever at Yenoung on the 13th.

DEFEATS OF THE DACOITS.

At Kypoungqua, twelve miles north-west of Yeu, Lieutenant Higgins, 21st M. I., on the 18th, with sepoys and military police numbering 130, attacked and dispersed a gang of 2,000 insurgents. The enemy's loss is estimated at 50 killed. One jingal, a golden umbrella and a standard were captured.

On the 18th, Lieutenant H. W. Smith, 2nd Hants, from Sagaing, with 20 Mounted Infantry and some police attacked the Thapway and Minoo's gangs at Samoon, driving them out of a strong position amongst pagodas, with a loss of 32 killed, including Bob Thapway. Our casualties were one police sepoy killed, two Hampshire men and two police sepoys severely wounded.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUG. 21.

The *Rangoon Gazette's* Mandalay correspondent, telegraphing on the 22nd, says that on Thursday last, Mr. Colquhoun and Captain Smith, of the Hampshire Regiment, with 42 Europeans, 15 Punjabees and 30 Burmans attacked Thayamoo in the Sagaing district, and killed Hla Oo, the notorious dacoit leader, his lieutenant and 100 followers. Our loss was one jemadar killed, Privates Jones and Chalin and three natives wounded.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

LONDON, AUG. 24.

The debate on the Address in reply to the Royal Speech was resumed in the House of Commons last night.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said that within the limits of the Union the Government would do their utmost to promote the prosperity of Ireland.

The Marquis of Hartington said he approved the appointment next Session of a Commission of Inquiry into the land question. The country he said required rest. His Lordship promised to fairly consider the measures brought forward by the Government.

THE *COUP D'ETAT* IN BULGARIA.

SOFIA, AUG. 23.

His Highness Prince Alexander, after leaving Bulgaria, proceeded to Bucharest.

There are symptoms of a revulsion of feeling in the Bulgarian Army in favour of Prince Alexander.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 23.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Shannon arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday afternoon.

ADEN, AUG. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

COLOMBO, AUG. 24.

French mail steamer Yangste, from Suez arrived.

Mail steamer Ancona, from Bombay, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats lower.

Good Fair Dhollera		3 13-16
The Manchester market has been quiet.		
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight		1-4 3 16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		65¼
4½ " "		69½
3 " Consols for account		101⅛
3½ " Sterling Loan		101⅛
4½ " French Rentes		109½
Bar Silver		42⅜

Arrivals—Poveril, Othello and Knight of St. George.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 24.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Cable Pernambuco Bahia right.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, AUG. 23.

10 p.m.	78·4

TUESDAY, AUG. 24.

6 a.m.	79·2
10 a.m.	82·4
2 p.m.	81·6
4 p.m.	78·5

The last accounts of Sir Charles Macgregor's health which have reached India are, says the *Pioneer*, of a very distressing character.

The Parsee community will hear with pleasure of the official announcement by Prof. Dr. Sievers, Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy, that the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and Master of Arts has been conferred by the University of Tübingen upon the distinguished Pahlavi scholar, Dastur Peshotanjee Behramjee Sanjana, the high priest of the Zoroastrian community.

Captain Hext, Director of Indian Marine, who had gone home on three months' leave, yesterday took over charge of his office from Captain Carew.

It being considered desirable to send the regiments under orders for Burma at later dates than originally laid down, the sailing of the transports will probably be postponed from September 1st to the 15th or later. The 7th Bengal Cavalry, which was to have left Allahabad to-day, received orders on Saturday putting off their departure for a month.

Sir Lepel Griffin leaves Indore about the 27th inst. for Gwalior, where the new administration sanctioned by the Government of India is to be inaugurated and brought into working order. The details of the *personnel* of the Council of Regency, which is to be the future form of administration, have not yet been divulged, though it is understood that Sir Ganpat Rao, the present Minister, will, in accordance with the wishes of the late Maharaja, be the President of the Council, and maintain a general superintendence over all departments of the State, assisted by seven members chosen as being the most representative men, either as landed gentry, military leaders, or competent officials.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces is occupied at Lucknow with the Oudh Rent Act Amendment Bill, the provisions of which are being carefully discussed by an influential committee of the Talukdars. The main principles of the Bill have, it is understood, been settled; but there are some important points of detail still to be arranged: and it may be a work of some labour to have a revised draft committee ready for the Select Committee at Simla in September.

The rainfall report of the North-West Provinces and Oudh for the first week in August is not a little remarkable. No less than 23 reporting stations in the districts at the foot of the hills or on the hills themselves received a downpour during the week of over 10 inches, the maximum being Naini Tal with nearly 24 inches in about six days, or an average of 4 inches a day, closely followed by "Bhog-pur" with its 23 inches. In the Dehra Dun district there are six reporting stations, and five of these give an average of nearly 15 inches each, whilst one, Chakrata, only reports about 1½ inches. The heavy rainfall reached well into Oudh, but stopped short at the upper districts of the North-West Provinces.

The official liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation has obtained the sanction of the judge in the High Court of Justice to the sale to the Oriental Bank Estates Company (Limited) of the properties referred to in their prospectus of June 2, 1886.

The King of Portugal is now on a visit to England, where he is the guest of Her Majesty the Queen.

It is probably a unique, and certainly an unusual, circumstance that Lord Salisbury's new Administration should include no fewer than ten members who have been or are Queen's Counsele The fortunate members of the long robe and fulle bottomed wings are—the Lord Chancellor o England the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Hom Secretary, the First Commissioner of Works, th Under-Secretary for India, the Judge Advocate General, the Attorney-General and the Solicitor General for England, and their colleagues holding similar offices in Ireland. At the next general election the great Radical cry wil be that the country is over-ridden with lawyers.

The *Standard*, in discussing some of the minor ministerial appointments, says:—"The appointment of Sir James Fergusson to the Under-Secretaryship of Foreign Affairs brings into the Government a capable public servant. Both as member for a Division of Manchester, and as ex-Governor of Bombay, he has particular qualifications for a post which year by year more largely involves solicitude for Indian interests and for commercial and industrial needs. Sir John Gorst has been closely connected with some Indian questions, and can no doubt supplement Sir Richard Cross's business-like judgment with information of a precise and local kind."

Regarding the appointment of Sir James Fergusson to be Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"Sir James Fergusson at the Foreign Office is an immense improvement on Mr. Bourke. Sir James is not new to official life at home, having been some twenty years ago Under-Secretary for India and the Home Office successively; but his chief qualifications have been won abroad. He has been Governor of South Australia, New Zealand, and Bombay, and he was wounded at Inkermann. Few men have thus had so wide an experience."

The *Moscow Gazette* observes, in an article published on Russia's attitude towards Germany:—"We wish to see Russia standing in friendly relationship with Germany, but we desire to maintain the same relationship with other Powers, including France. We regard it as quite improbable that Germany desires any sort of quarrel with us, but if England should come into collision with us in the near or far East, which is a possible contingency, France, being hardly less hostile to England than to Germany, would probably not remain an idle spectator of the war, a fact of which we certainly have no reason to complain."

An exceptionally important military mission, it is announced, will be sent by the French Government to the Russian military manœuvres at Tsarskoe Selo, from the 18th to the 24th of August. The principal feature of the manœuvres will be a sort of repetition of the capture of Pievna. General Hubert de la Hayrie, commander of the Twelfth Infantry Division, will be the chief of the mission.

M. Maclay, writing to the *Times*, says:—"The origin of the rumour concerning a contemplated 'Russian Colony in the Pacific' has been a short advertisement in one of the papers of St. Petersburg (*Novosti*), inserted with the purpose of getting a few persons as managers and overseers for land I possess in New Guinea and other islands of the Pacific. Instead of the ten or twelve individuals wanted, I have received in the space of about three weeks, proposals from over 500 persons of different social standing. Science being the first aim of my life, the object of my present visit to Europe is the publication of my book of travels (scientific observations collected during many years on the islands of the Pacific), and before it is published, or partly published, I have no intention whatever for the present to start an enterprise of any other kind.

The Postal Department of Ceylon, during the absence of the Postmaster-General, has been placed under the care of another official, who insists on the strict observance of the letter of the Ceylon Postal laws. The result is that he has made himself very unpopular, especially with the press, for he makes the senders of newspaper manuscripts pay letter postage rates. In retaliation a local paper undertakes to deliver "free to our constituents, through our delivery peons, all letters and papers to addresses in town. This will enable them to save postage. If our contemporaries follow our example, the relief to the general public will be considerable."

A semi-official writer in the *Cologne Gazette* remarks that the invitation of the Austrian Archduke Karl Ludwig to Peterhof is universally looked on in Berlin as a most satisfactory sign of peace. "It is well known," he continues, "how unwilling the Czar is to be disturbed by the visits of such exalted personages to his family retreat. If he now makes an exception, that speaks louder than the most solemn announcements as to the excellent relations existing between the Czar and the Emperor of Austria. An invitation such as that to the Archduke would have been impossible had early measures been contemplated of a nature to affect the European equilibrium."

The autograph letter from the Czar to the Sultan, presented by M. de Nelidoff on the 26th ult., besides expressing friendship and goodwill towards the Porte, begs the Sultan to receive in a friendly spirit the verbal communications which the Russian Ambassador was charged to make to his Majesty. It is stated that one of these communications was a recommendation to the Sultan to grant the berat to the Bulgarian Bishops, which the Bulgarian Exarch has vainly demanded for several years past, but which, it is represented by the Greeks, would furnish the Bulgarians in Macedonia with a means for agitation. Another of the communications is stated to have had reference to Prince Alexander, and to have given fresh proof that the sentiments entertained for his Highness by the Czar are by no means friendly. The reports that the Sultan had succeeded in reconciling Russia and Bulgaria are therefore devoid of foundation.

Renewed military activity prevails at the Porte. While the Redifs stationed at Salonica have been sent home, those in the Van and Trebizonde districts, and some districts of Syria, who were not called out during the recent crisis, have now been mobilized. It is also proposed to form a strong army in Macedonia, in which Albanians would be enrolled for regular service. A decree has been issued abolishing the right of paying for substitutes for military service. Henceforth, therefore, all Mussulmans, including immigrants of the true faith, will be liable to serve in the army.

In conformity with the Concordat between Portugal and the Vatican, the Congregation of the Propaganda will deliberate upon the organization of the Catholic hierarchy to be established in British India.

Letters received in Paris from Noumea give a detailed account of the events at the New Hebrides, which led to the assertion that France had planted her flag there. A body of 200 marine infantry soldiers and forty marine artillerymen, with four pieces of artillery, landed in the New Hebrides on the 1st of June. On that day a military station was established at Port Havanah, in Sandwich Isle. The next morning a second military station was installed at Port Sandwich, in the Isle of Malicolo. The French flag was hoisted on the buildings destined to serve as temporary barracks for the French force. Notification of the establishment of these posts was made to the residents of various nationalities. The object of the landing of this French force was to protect the Frenchmen who, last November, formed establishments on those islands. Their safety was, it seems, menaced by the natives, but every assurance has now been given that the presence of French troops in the New Hebrides will not be prolonged more than is absolutely necessary.

It is now stated that the reports of terrible starvation and sufferings in Labrador are untrue. The reports are said to have originated in Canada.

It is reported that the Boers in Zululand are resolved not to relinquish any portion of their land claims. An alluvial gold-field is said to have been discovered at the junction of the Tugela and Buffalo rivers. The Natal Government's financial proposals are generally condemned, and a policy of expansion northward is advocated. The Transvaal Volksraad has reduced the number of members, excluding towns and gold-fields from separate representation.

The Commission of the seventh Oriental Congress, which will meet at Vienna in September, has already received 284 applications for membership from foreign Orientalists, including 33 from the United Kingdom and 11 from British India. Among the best-known names are—from Oxford, Professors Max Müller, Sayce, and Sir Monier Williams; from Cambridge, Professors Cowell and W. Wright; and from Edinburgh, Professor Davidson. The Royal Asiatic and the Royal Geographical Societies will be represented by Mr. R. Cust; the Biblical Archæological Society by Messrs. Rylands and Gates; and the India Office by Dr. R. Rost. The Indian Government have announced as their delegates Messrs. Fleet and Grierson and Dr. Hoernle, the latter also representing the Asiatic Society of Bengal. The native Chiefs of Kattywar have subscribed Rs. 2,500 to defray the expenses of Dr. Bhandarkar, who will attend the Congress. Several ladies have been admitted to membership, among them Miss Amelia B. Edwards, who will deliver an address on recent discoveries in Egypt. The number of papers already announced amounts to fifty.

The correspondence which has passed between the Foreign Office and Her Majesty's representatives in foreign countries respecting the question of diplomatic and consular assistance to British trade abroad has been issued. In a circular to Her Majesty's representatives, dated the 31st of July, Lord Rosebery expresses the hope that they will, by following the lines laid down in a memorandum which has been sent them, "be able to dispel any misapprehensions that have existed among the mercantile community as to what is being done and can be done by members of your service for their benefit. They will, it is hoped, be satisfied, by what has been said and by the directions given, that there exists an earnest desire on the part of Her Majesty's Government to accord to British enterprise all the assistance it can properly receive, and that nothing will be wanting on your part to carry out this purpose with zeal and judgment."

A most determined duel with swords took place on Monday, August 2nd, at Bordeaux. The combatants were two residents of the town, M. Pelleteau and M. Martin. The duel lasted twenty minutes, and in the third engagement the two opponents came to close quarters. M. Pelleteau was wounded in the right side and M. Martin in the right wrist. The surgeons immediately ordered the duellists to stop, and the seconds declared that ample satisfaction had been given on both sides. Some scandal in a newspaper article written by one of the parties was the cause of the quarrel.

The Queen has approved of the creation of four peers, namely:—Sir Thomas Brassey, K.C.B.; Sir M. A. Bass, Bart., M.P.; Mr. J. C. Hamilton of Dalzell, late M.P. for South Lanarkshire; and Sir Henry Thring, K.C.B. Her Majesty has also approved of baronetcies being conferred upon the following gentlemen:—Mr. F. T. Mappin, M.P.; Mr. C. M. Palmer, M.P.; Mr. T. D. Love Jones-Parry, of Madryn Castle, Pwllheli; and Mr. James Kitson, Leeds. She has also signified her intention to confer the honour of knighthood on the following gentlemen:—Mr. Serjeant Simon, M.P.; Dr. B. W. Foster, President of the Council of the British Medical Association and late M.P. for Chester; Mr. J. D. Weston, late M. P. for Bristol; Mr. C. E. R. Kortright, formerly Her Majesty's Consul at Philadelphia; Mr. E. C. Buck, representing the Indian Government at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition; Colonel E. B. Sladen, lately Political Agent in Upper Burma; Mr. P. Magnus, head of the City Guilds Technical Institution at South Kensington; Mr. John Tomes, F.R.C.S.; Mr. Douglas Maclagan, M.D., Inspector of Medical Jurisprudence, University of Edinburgh; Surgeon-General Thomas Longmore, C.B., Professor of Military Surgery, Netley; Mr. Samuel Lewis, late Director of Victualling for the Navy; Mr. Richard Howard, Mayor of Weymouth; Mr. Edward Sieveking, M.D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen; Mr. Horace Jones, architect to the City of London.

Considerable amusement was caused in Drawing-street on Saturday morning, July 31st, by the arrival of a number of vans and carts belonging to dealers who had received post-cards from 10, Downing-street, summoning them to bargain for and remove some of Mr. Gladstone's belongings. One of the post-cards was in the following terms:—"Come without fail to clear away several dozens of old collars, in good condition, office-coats, dust-coats, old-boots and shoes, and old hats, all in good condition, for which there is near further use." As early as six in the morning one man arrived with a van, and as time wore on, others followed, only to discover that they had been hoaxed. One of the vans came from as far as Brixton. A well-known repositor proprietor was also drawn to Downing-street by a spurious post-card.

A serious accident has just occurred in the artillery barracks at Poitiers. Five soldiers of the 20th Regiment of artillery took up a shell which was lying on the drill-ground, carried it to their barrack-room, and endeavoured to unscrew it to examine its interior mechanism. Hardly had they begun to handle it when it exploded. One of the men was wounded in the stomach, the knee, and the right hand, which had to to be amputated; another was wounded in the eye and one of his legs; while a third escaped with severe contusions in the arms. The ceiling of the barrack-room was pierced by a portion of the shell, which nearly killed a soldier who was in a room overhead. Other men who were looking on as their comrades were trying to open the projectile had narrow escapes.

The gathering and the mingling of the Gladstonian and Unionist clans in the House of Commons is thus described by the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post*:—

The point to which people looked forward with most interest was the place which would be occupied by the leader of the revolt from Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Chamberlain was the first to set doubt at rest. Entering the House with an unsteady eye, and not a very happy look, he went down the floor of the House and took the last seat on the front Opposition bench—the nearest, that is, to the seats below the gangway. The situation did not appear very dignified, and Mr. Chamberlain himself was not a picture of happiness. The situation was further reduced to something farcical by the appearance at Mr. Chamberlain's side of Mr. Heneage, the utterly insignificant politician, who entered the late Ministry apparently with no higher object than to be able to put right honourable to his name. Mr. John Morley had been the first of the ex-Ministers to put in an appearance, but it was some time before he took his seat. Mr. Gladstone came in shortly after, quietly and without attracting any notice, and sat beside Mr. Morley. Then Lord Hartington entered, shaking hands with Mr. Gladstone as he passed. Mr. Gladstone after some time appearing to catch sight of Mr. Chamberlain for the first time, shook hands with him, and even Mr. Morley and Mr. Chamberlain entered occasionally into conversation, with a superabundance of smiles on both sides. Finally, after wandering around the bar of the House for some time, Sir Henry James entered, and, the front Opposition bench being now almost full, had to crush himself into a seat on the last place nearest the Speaker's chair. The appearance of cordiality between the leaders of the different sections did not stand the strain of time. After the first preliminaries the two sets lapsed into silence, and the Liberal Unionists, isolated and silent, looked far from happy. It was also a subject of general remark that the labours of the campaign had told more severely upon the Marquis of Hartington than on any other member of the House. For the first time in life he begins to appear a little old, for his hair is now thickly interspersed with grey.

RAB.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my letter in your issue of the 14th furnishing Mr. Ozanne with the results of what he has been pleased (*Times of India*, 21st,) to dub my research—though I make no claim of merit for research, which partook chiefly of such inorganic constituents as go to make up accidents and flukes—I stated that I should hardly like to say that Mr. Ozanne's "weed theory" was not the correct one to account for the prevailing practise of ráb in the Ghat districts, or, as he prefers to put it, in the Konkan. I felt naturally that to oppose a theory sprung on the public by so high an authority as the Director of Agriculture would not in all likelihood lead to much else than failure and ignominy, though I was aware that the accepted theory and opinion of persons (farmers, peasants, and ryots, including Virgil himself), who make or have made a practise of ráb has been, and is, that it acts as a manure. I do not mean now to say that the "weed theory" is wrong or faulty: fuller information than we have at present can alone settle that point. My letter wound up by putting the questions at issue in this way, "Is the use of ràb to be attributed to the moisture of the climate, or to the inferiority of the soil? Are weeds more luxuriant in an inferior soil with heavy rainfall, or in a rich soil with light rainfall?" These questions are, I think, important ones, because leaving out for the present Mr. Ozanne's statement that there is no difference on the whole in the fertility of the soils of the Konkan and Dekkan, yet there *are* districts in this Presidency which I suppose he must admit are richer than either the Konkan or Dekkan. Both Gujerat and Khandeish are so. Does, then, Mr. Ozanne mean to say that agriculturists have more weeds to deal with in the comparatively inferior soil of the Konkan than they have in the comparatively superior soil of Gujerat? Has vegetation a natural tendency to exuberance in a rich soil as compared with one not so rich, or has it not? I do not think I am wrong in answering that it is axiomatic in husbandry that, other conditions being like, the richest soil will always give the richest crop of weeds. But here the question comes in—To what degree is this fact altered by an inferior soil getting more rain? Mr. Ozanne makes two statements: first, he says: "The soil of the Konkan is not as a whole inferior to the soil of the Dekkan"; and, secondly, he says that "Ráb is of much less benefit on poor soils." If, without qualification, this be really true, then why is ráb in use in the relatively poor soils of the Konkan as compared with the rich soils of Gujerat, where rab is not practised at all? The ryot will, I hope, be given some credit for common sense. The "weed theory" cannot help hanging by a single thread unless and until it can be shown that there are more weeds in Konkan agriculture than in agriculture elsewhere in the Presidency. Mr. Ozanne has started on an assumption not yet proven.

If the growth of weeds is excessive in the Konkan, and if ráb prevents weeds, not easily eradicable by other means, then rab as a necessary agricultural operation becomes defensible. If, on the contrary, weeds are not excessive, or are really less in the Konkan than anywhere else, then in that case the destruction of timber and wood for purposes merely of preventing weeds becomes entirely indefensible. As a manure, however, which is peculiarly well suited to the soil of the Konkan, without which crops must literally fail over large tracts of country, it becomes defensible either way, be weeds excessive or be they not. I must now confess that I was not aware that the Konkan as a whole could be compared for fertility with the Dekkan. There are, I admit, low lands and flat stretches, which with lots of water and under continual soaking are extremely productive; but what in the main does the Konkan consist of but *mál* and *warkas* lands capable of growing only the coarsest and cheapest millets? Even the low rice lands, which are only a deeper deposit of the same soil, require three and four times as much rain as in the Dekkan will produce the finest crops of jowari, wheat, bajri, and cotton. It cannot, at any rate, be said that the crops of the Konkan are not generally, and on the whole, of an inferior kind to those of the Dekkan. If, besides crops, we take agricultural cattle as an indication of the quality of the soil, of its products, and grazing capabilities, Mr. Ozanne will not, I think, maintain that they are not altogether inferior in every way to Dekkan cattle. If, again, long fallows mean anything, they are positive proofs of inferiority of soil in districts in which established practise requires all but wet lands to rest for periods varying from three years to seven. And, finally, if agriculturists pay less land revenue in the Konkan (not a selected portion of the Konkan but the Konkans generally) than they do in the Dekkan, I should think that was pretty conclusive evidence of their comparative merits. I cannot, therefore, at present admit that I am very much mistaken in considering the soil of the Konkan generally inferior to the soil of the Dekkan, and still less of Gujerat or Khandeish. At any rate, there is more to show that the Konkan has an inferior soil, than there is to show that it revels in weeds in any exceptional degree, which it is absolutely essential to prove if the "weed theory" is to be sustained, but of which we have no evidence at all before us just now.—Yours, &c.,

TOP DRESSER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colab. In. cts.
Previously registered	83 96	90 48	85 46	89 17
Aug. 23, Monday	...	...	...	0 28
" 24, Tuesday	0 44	0 11	0 10	..
Total	84 40	90 59	85 56	89 45
Corresponding date last year	58 42	55 97	54 14	51 16

MALABAR HILL.

	In. cts.
Aug. 22 up to 10 A.M.	0 55
Previously registered	90 31
Total	90 86

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The following is a list of the appointments which have been made in the new Ministry:—

Prime Minister and First Lord of Treasury	Marquis of Salisbury.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Halsbury.
Lord President of the Council	Viscount Cranbrook.
Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House of Commons	Lord Randolph Churchill.
Home Secretary	Mr. Henry Matthews, Q.C.
Foreign Secretary	Earl of Iddesleigh.
Colonial Secretary	Mr. Edward Stanhope.
Secretary for War	Mr. W H Smith.
Secretary for India	Sir Richard Cross (with a peerage.)
First Lord of the Admiralty	Lord George Hamilton.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland	Lord Ashbourne.
Chief Secretary for Ireland	Sir M Hicks-Beach.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Lord John Manners.
President of the Board of Trade	Sir Frederick Stanley (with a peerage.)

The above from the Cabinet.

Lord Privy Seal	Earl Cadogan.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	Marquis of Londonderry.
Secretary for Scotland	Mr. Arthur Balfour.
President of the Local Government Board	Mr. Ritchie.
Postmaster-General	Mr. Cecil Raikes.
First Commissioner of Works	Mr. David Plunket.
Paymaster-General	Earl Beauchamp.
Attorney-General	Sir Richard Webster, Q.C.
Solicitor-General	Mr. Edward Clarke, Q.C.
Vice-President of the Council	Sir Henry Holland.
Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury	Mr. W. L. Jackson.
Patronage Secretary to the Treasury	Mr. Akers-Douglas.
Junior Lords of the Treasury	Mr. Sidney Herbert. Colonel Walrond. Sir Herbert Maxwell.
Lord Advocate	Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald.
Solicitor-General for Scotland	Mr. J. P. B. Robertson.
Attorney-General for Ireland	Mr. Holmes, Q.C.
Solicitor-General for Ireland	Mr. Gibson, Q.C.
Judge Advocate-General	Mr. Marriot, Q.C.
Home Under-Secretary	Mr. Stuart-Wortley.
Foreign Under-Secretary	Sir James Fergusson.
Colonial Under-Secretary	Earl of Dunraven.
Under-Secretary for War	Lord Harris.
Under-Secretary for India	Sir John Gorst, Q.C.
Surveyor-General of the Ordnance	Mr. Henry Northcote.
Financial Secretary to the War Office	Mr. St. John Brodrick.
Secretary to the Admiralty	Mr. A. B. Forwood.
Naval Lords of the Admiralty	Admiral Sir Anthony Hoskins. Lord Charles Beresford.
Civil Lord of the Admiralty	Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett.
Secretary to the Board of Trade	Baron de Worms.
Secretary to the Local Government Board	Mr. Walter Long.
Lord Chamberlain	Earl of Lathom.
Master of the Horse	Duke of Portland.
Master of the Buckhounds	Earl of Coventry.
Lord Steward	Earl of Mount Edgcumbe.
Comptroller of the Household	Lord Arthur Hill.
Vice-Chamberlain	Viscount Lewisham.
Treasurer of the Household	Viscount Folkestone.
Lords in Waiting	Earl of Onslow. Earl of Limerick. Lord Hennikr. Earl of Hopetoun. Lord Elphinstone. Lord De Ros. Earl Waldegrave.
Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard	Earl of Kintore.
Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms	Viscount Barrington.
Mistress of the Robes	Duchess of Buccleuch.

Lord Charles Beresford's position on the Board of Admiralty is that of third Naval Lord.

Lord Salisbury has appointed Mr. Henry Manners to be his principal private secretary, Mr. T. F. Daly and Lord Walter Gordon Lennox to be private secretaries, and Lord Robert Cecil to be unpaid private secretary.

Lord Randolph Churchill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has appointed Mr. A. W. Moore, C.B., to be his private secretary, and Mr. G. E. Y. Gleadowe his assistant private secretary. Mr. F. D. Thomas and Mr. Cecil Drummond Wolf will also act as additional private secretaries.

The Right Hon. W. H. Smith, Secretary of State for War, has appointed Mr. J. Luard Pattisson and Colonel Coleridge Grove to be his private secretaries, and Mr. G. Fleetwood Wilson to be his assistant private secretary.

Mr. Henry Matthews, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, has appointed Mr. Evelyn Ruggles-Brise to be his private secretary.

The Right Hon. Edward Stanhope, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has appointed Mr. W. A. Baillie Hamilton, of the Colonial Office, to be his private secretary, and Mr. H. W. Just, of the Colonial Office, to be his assistant private secretary.

The Earl of Dunraven has appointed Mr. Frederick Graham, of the Colonial Office, to be his private secretary.

Baron de Worms, M. P., Secretary to the Board of Trade, has appointed Mr. R. C. Heron-Maxwell, of that department, as his private secretary, and Mr. W. T. Lawrance his assistant private secretary.

The Hon. Henry S. Northcote, Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, has appointed Mr. Albert A Beckett to be his private secretary.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, Scottish Secretary, has appointed Mr. Hobart to be his private secretary.

Mr. Akers-Douglas, as Patronage Secretary to the Treasury, has appointed Mr. C. J. Maude to be his private secretary. Mr. Maude acted in the same capacity when Mr. Akers-Douglas before held the appointment of Patronage Secretary.

Sir James Fergusson, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has appointed Mr. H. Austin Lee, of the Foreign Office, to be his private secretary. Mr. Lee acted in the same capacity successively to Sir Charles Dilke, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, and Mr. Bryce, during their tenure of the office of Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

THE DEPRESSION IN TRADE.
REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

It is announced that the final report of the Royal Commission appointed by the Conservative Government last year to inquire into the cause of the depression in trade has been prepared, and will be issued shortly. The Commissioners, it is stated, will announce that they do not find any evidence of depression of trade so far as depression is taken to mean the restriction of trading operations. On the contrary, they find that the volume of British trade has continued to increase more than commensurately with the growth of the population, and that the general industrial condition of the country is satisfactory. Low prices and consequent diminution of profit will be held by the Commissioners to constitute the only evidence of trade depression. The Commissioners will report that there has been an unusually prolonged period of over-production, due mainly to the vast increase of wealth in the country, and the competition arising from a superabundance of capital. The Commissioners do not consider that commercial legislation or statutory interference with labour arrangements have injured British trade, and they do not recommend any increase in the hours of labour or a diminution of wages. Their report will be found to be distinctly favourable to the trade-unions of the country. The recent failure of agriculture will be held by the Commissioners to be the main, if not the sole, cause of the diminution in home trade, which will otherwise be described as satisfactory; while the condition of the working classes will be reported as much improved during the past two decades. The Commissioners will report a greatly increased competition both in home and foreign trade on the part of European countries, especially on the part of Germany; which country is stated to be improving greatly in commercial enterprise, and pressing England closely both at home and abroad. The recommendations of the Commissioners are not numerous. No fiscal alterations are suggested, nor will there be anything in the report pointing to fair trade, protective duties, or reciprocity as remedies. The Commissioners recommend that Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and other British diplomatic agents abroad might render increased service to British traders by more frequent reports to the Foreign Office; and reports, it will be advised, should be printed and circulated directly they are received. The Commissioners will also advise that British trade might be developed abroad by increased adaptability on the part of our manufacturers to the necessities of foreign markets. In this respect it will be reported that British traders are inferior to their German competitors. This report is drawn up by Lord Iddesleigh, and will be adopted by the Commission on Thursday; but it is probable that there may be further reports by minorities of the Commission and by individual Commissioners.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore to every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decazed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American-Drug Co., Limited, 83, Farringdon road, London.

GENERAL BOULANGER AND THE DUC D'AUMALE.

It will be remembered that when interpellated in the Chamber of Deputies, on July 13th, concerning the expulsion of the Duc d'Aumale from France, General Boulanger declared, in answer to an interruption, that the Duke had had no hand in procuring for him his promotion to the grade of general. On Sunday morning, August 1, the following letter from General Boulanger to the Duc d'Aumale was published in the four Conservative journals, the *Figaro*, the *Gaulois*, the *Soleil*, and the *Moniteur Universel*:—

7th Army Corps, 13th Division, 25th Brigade, 33rd Infantry Regiment, Belley, May 8, 1880.

Monseigneur,—It is you who proposed me for the grade of general. It is to you to wh

etc. Starting again, then, from the Rathhaus, the fire-heavens passed through all the principal streets.

The following is a list of those who have received honorary degrees in connection with the Quincentenary Jubilee of Heidelberg University:—The Grand Duke of Baden has received the degree of Doctor of Theology, and the Hereditary Grand Duke that of Doctor of Law, Professor Stubbs (Oxford) has received the degree of Doctor of Law, while upon Professor Sir H. E. Roscoe (Manchester) and Professor Sir William Thomson (Glasgow) are conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine; and upon Professor Cayley (Cambridge), Professor Sweet (London), and Professor Lord Rayleigh, the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

THE BRITISH TROOPS AT ASSOUAN.

An officer attached to the British camp at Assouan, writing on the 22nd ult., gives a dismal account of the sufferings of the troops. He says:—

This is a small mud village on the left bank of the Nile, near the Second Cataract, but has greatly increased in importance since our occupation. It is merely a green patch, or a small cluster of date-palms and water-melons, in the midst of the desert. All around us is treeless sand, and black rocky hills, like bronze, dotted here and there on the surface. There is never such a thing as a drop of rain, and all day long the sun blazes forth without even a cloud to protect the earth from its rays. There is nearly always a fiery blast blowing, which carries burning sand in clouds into every possible place, and gets into your ears, mouth, nose and eyes, to the great injury of the latter. The temperature ranges from 110 deg. to 124 deg., and has gone up several times to 126 deg. Ten men died one day in June from sunstroke and enteric. I have seen six coffins going down the hospital hill together, and one time there were so many deaths that there was no room in the mortuary, and we had to place our dead in rows on the sand and cover them with canvas. The medical staff had frightful work, up all night with men in the mania of fever, who converted the fever wards into a lunatic asylum with their yells and frantic gestures. Nearly all who died were young men between nineteen and twenty-two years; they were generally ill about four days, and then died like raving maniacs. Over 1,200 men have gone down river invalided, many of whom died at places on the way, and had to be buried without coffins and in the sand. We lost a lot of officers, including two majors; and I hear now Deputy Surgeon General Fox is dead. Also General Butler went home invalided; and lots of other officers had to be sent down to save their lives. Of four doctors who came up three months ago, two are gone down river invalided and one is in hospital. All day long nothing used to be heard but the band playing "the Dead March in Saul." No salutes were fired over men; I believe it would be too expensive. The people at home seem so wrapped up in the G.O.M. and Home Rule that they forget their unfortunate countrymen are in a place more like the infernal regions than anywhere else and that they are so diminished by death and sickness that if the Arabs came down at the present moment, they would gain an easy victory. Nothing remains here now of the splendid regiments that came up the river a year or so ago, but miserable incomplete-looking squads of men, more suitable for a convalescent home than active service. There are no newspaper correspondents here to let the public know how their fellow-countrymen are suffering, and while even the name of a private who dies in Burma is inserted in the papers nothing is said about our chaps here who are going by hundreds. Home must be delightful now. I often think of it, and long for a cool drink or some vegetables besides tinned ones. I would give anything to see grassy fields and flowers again. You cannot tell how sick you get of sand—and everywhere, even in your bed and food. Flies also are a great bother; they swarm on everything you go to eat, and you have to sleep in socks and your head in a canvas bag to prevent being eaten alive. Scorpions, lizards, tarantulæ, snakes, etc., also abound to add to the comforts of the place.

ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The fifty-second session of the Army Medical School at Netley Hospital was brought to a close on July 30, in the presence of a brilliant assemblage of army officers and other visitors, including several ladies. Sir Thomas Crawford, Director-General of the Army Medical Department, was accompanied from London by Sir William M'Cormac, chief surgeon of St. Thomas's Hospital, who gave away the prizes.

The lists of successful competitors were read as follows:—

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Surgeons on probation in Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service who were successful at both the London and Netley examinations. The prizes are awarded for marks gained in the special subjects taught at the Army Medical School. The final positions are determined by the marks gained in London added to those gained at Netley, and the combined numbers are shown in the following list:—

July 30, 1886.

	Marks.		Marks.
*Thorold, W. G.	6,215	Bell, G. J. H.	5,288
†Hehir, P.	5,940	Daly, J. T.	5,279
Pisani, L. J.	5,875	Fooks, H.	5,242
Basu, B. K.	5,672	§Hudson, E.	5,190
Sinha, N. P.	5,545	Deare, A. C.	5,175
Edwards, W. R.	5,518	Dawson, A. W.	5,107
Mactaggart, C.	5,352	Robinson, W. H. B.	5,048
‡Evans, J. F.	5,317	Sheppard, H. A.	4,783

* Gained the Herbert Prize of 20l., with the Montefiore Medal and Prize of 20 guineas.

† Gained the Martin Memorial Gold Medal.

‡ Gained the Montefiore Second Prize and also the Prize presented by Surgeon-General W. C. Maclean, C.B.

§ Gained a prize in pathology, presented by Sir Joseph Fayrer.

BRITISH MEDICAL SERVICE.

Surgeons on probation in the Medical Department of the British Army who were successful at both the London and Netley Examinations:—

Fifty-second Section, July 30, 1886.

	Marks.		Marks.
*Davidson, J. S.	5,575	Donegon, J. F.	4,200
†Will, J.	5,565	Donaldson, J.	4,195
Moir, J.	5,383	Mathias, H. B.	4,175
Fallon, J.	5,375	Bent, G.	4,168
Salvage, J. V.	5,308	Barefoot, G. H.	4,166
Fowler, J. F. S.	5,210	Newland, F. R.	4,160
Aldridge, A. R.	5,190	Windle, R. J.	4,143
Bostock, R. A.	5,008	Hall, R. J. D.	4,12
Fayrer, J.	4,992	Marder, E. S.	4,115
Walker, C. P.	4,950	Allport, C. W.	4,042
Macdonald, C. J.	4,930	Russell, J. J.	4,030
Totham, C J. W.	4,907	Clarkson, T. H. F.	4,023
Austin, H. W.	4,715	Garner, C.	4,000
Wright, R. W.	4,685	Trotter, W. J.	3,910
Bailey, W. F.	4,665	Hosie, A.	3,905
Eckersley, E.	4,655	Marks, G. F. H.	3,896
Cottell, R. J. C.	4,635	Holyoke, R.	3,890
Deacon, J. G.	4,585	Buist, R. N.	3,878
Greig, D. M.	4,577	Watson, J. J. C.	3,785
Burrows, J. R.	4,531	Whaite, T. D.	3,741
Keatley, J.	4,445	Knaggs, H. T.	3,710
Hennessy, D.	4,436	Le Quesne, F. S.	3,670
Saunders, D. M.	4,410	Travers-Smith, V. E	3,626
‡Kiddle, W.	4,337	Smyth, N.	3,613
O'Callaghan, D. M.	4,313	Cronin, C. S.	3,595
Whitty, M. J.	4,294	Dowman, W	3,560
Cummins, H. A.	4,285	Foott, R. E.	3,510
Kelly, R. E.	4,235		

* Gained the prize in pathology presented by Sir Thomas Crawford, K.C.B.

† Gained a prize in pathology.

‡ Gained the Parkes Memorial Bronze Medal.

DEATH OF MR. A. CASSELS.

The death is announced at Palace Gardens Terrace, London, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, of Mr. Andrew Cassels, late member of the Council of India and a former well-known Manchester merchant. Mr. Cassels was of an old Scoth family; but his father was for some years a resident of Manchester, and held a responsible position with his friend the late Mr. John Peel, M.P. for Tamworth, then head of the firm of Messrs. John Peel and Co. In 1843 Mr. Andrew Cassels opened for Mr. John Peel the house in Bombay, afterwards so well known in the commercial world under the style of Messrs. Peel, Cassels, and Co. This concern he conducted with singular ability and success for several years, showing as he did a remarkable knowledge of the wants of the native dealers and quite a genius for Indian finance. About 1854 Mr. Cassels returned to England. In 1861 he way elected a director of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. In connection with that board, especially in regard to Indian business and the production of Indian cotton—which was then deeply excercising the commercial men of Lancashire—Mr. Cassels's services were of the first importance. Upon leaving Manchester for London is 1868 Mr. Cassels retired from the Chamber and became a member of the Indian Council. To a great extent he owed his seat to the influence brought to by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on Lord Salisbury, by whom (as Indian Secretary), he was appointed to that office upon the accession of the Disraeli Administration in 1874. He resigned his seat on the Indian Council in 1880. In politics Mr. Cassels was a Liberal, but he never took any active part in party movements, preferring to devote what time he had to spare for public affairs to the promotion of the great commercial interests of India, especially as a cotton producing country. In private life he was an exceedingly charming companion, distinguished by culture and refinement.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

THE LIBERAL UNIONISTS.

In response to a circular invitation issued to Liberal Unionist members of the House of Lords and the House of Commons, a number of peers and members of Parliament assembled at Devonshire House on Thursday, August 5. The Press Association learns that Lord Hartington in a long speech informed the meeting that he had not taken office in the new Administration because he would then have been nothing more than a Liberal leader leading a Conservative Government. The Unionists were Liberal still, and could not enter into such an arrangement. His lordship pointed out that the country had, at the elections, completely shown its satisfaction at the Unionist policy; and, such being the case, he could not see how it was possible that any member of the Unionist party should oppose the new Government in connection with those questions upon Irish affairs which had been placed before the constituencies. His lordship hoped that within a measurable period the Liberal party would be again united, but that could only be done by the whole party being Unionists. As for the future in Parliament, his lordship said every facility would be given to Lord Salisbury's Government to carry on business in the present state of affairs; for by opposing the Conservatives the members of the Liberal Unionist party would be aiding in the defeat of the very matter they fought upon at the general election. This was to be prevented at all costs; but he looked forward to a time when Liberals generally would reunite. Mr. Chamberlain also spoke, and concurred in every way in the policy announced by Lord Hartington, and said that from henceforth he would recognize him as his leader. He congratulated those present on the success which had attended the recent election. He said the meeting was convened not so much for the purpose of arriving at a definite decision as to their future attitude as to have some conversation in regard to their position. The country at large having signified its approval of the course they had felt bound to adopt, he had no doubt that the bulk of the Liberal members would ere long be able to find a basis of agreement on which to deal with the Irish question; and he looked forward to their reunion with feelings of unmixed pleasure. He explained that it was the intention of himself and the other Unionist ex-Ministers to take their places on the front Opposition bench, to which they were entitled, thus showing they had in no way separated themselves from the Liberal party. He hoped, in conclusion, that the Liberal Unionist Association and the Birmingham Radical Association, which he had inaugurated, would now amalgamate for a common end. In the discussion which followed, Mr. Jesse Collings, Sir Julian Goldsmid, Lord Wolmer, Mr. Rylands, and Mr. Caine took part. The question as to the support which should be given to the Conservative Government was not discussed, it being understood that nothing of that kind should be dealt with.

PARNELLITES.

A meeting of the Irish Parliamentary party was held in Dublin on Wednesday to make arrangements for the approaching session. Mr. Parnell was re-elected chairman of the party, and Mr. Justin McCarthy vice-chairman. The following resolutions were also passed unanimously:—

That we take this opportunity of renewing the declaration of an adhesion to the pledge given by the members of the Irish Parliamentary party in the last session to the constituencies who elected them. That we reaffirm the right of the Irish people to self-government, and declare that no measure offering less legislative or executive control over Irish affairs than that contained in Mr. Gladstone's Bill can be accepted as a settlement of the Irish national question. That we deem it our duty to warn the Government that the great depreciation in the price of agricultural produce since the period when the bulk of the judicial rents were fixed renders it impossible that these rates can be paid; and we would suggest that an immediate revision of such rates, the remodelling of the rent-fixing clauses so as to secure protection for the improvements of the tenant on his predecessor in title, with the admission of the leaseholders, and the protection of the right of the tenantry to the right of turbary, together with such a suspension of evictions and wiping out of arrears as will enable the occupiers of the soil to live and pay their way. That the condition of the Irish industrial class engages our earnest attention and that no opportunity be lost by us of doing all in our power to advance the commercial and trading interests of the country. That we earnestly hope that our colleague Messrs. O'Brien and Healy will allow themselves to be placed in nomination for the first available vacancies, as we consider that the presence of both these gentlemen in Parliament is absolutely indispensable in the present juncture, and that our chairman be requested to make the necessary arrangements. That we express our heartfelt thanks to our fellow-countrymen and friends throughout the world for the generous sympathy and the splendid moral and material support they have given the Irish people at home towards sustaining the movement to obtain national self-government.

OUR CELESTIAL SUZERAIN.

Major-General Macmahon, formerly Political Agent at Mandalay, writes as follows to the *Times*:—

In the controversy regarding the alleged suzerain rights of China in Burma, ventilated in *The Times* last December and January, the most zealous advocates of the Chinese claims never ventured to anticipate that our Government could possibly submit to the ineffable humiliation only too graphically described in your leader of the 29th ult. On the contrary, swayed by commendable patriotism, they were ready to consent to any sacrifice rather than succumb to the intolerable indignity of paying tribute to China. The Celestials themselves virtually acknowledged the preposterousness of their claim by suggesting an alternative in the shape of territorial indemnification.

The arguments on both sides on the interpretation of a convention made between the Chinese and Burmese at the termination of the war of 1769, the former alleging that their suzerain rights consisted in receiving decennial tribute presents from the Burmese, for which they gave return gifts; the latter, on the other hand, asserting that it was a mutual arrangement, by which both countries promised to send letters and presents to each other in token of friendship and good will. It is generally admitted that these reciprocal missions have been despatched at irregular intervals, each side interpreting the event from its own point of view. Shown from harmless sentiment, the only claim that China could make was that we, standing in Burma's shoes, should continue to despatch these presents.

With a true appreciation of the situation, Lord Salisbury agreed to do this, saying in effect "Be it so; we will send you friendly presents every ten years, and you will send us return gifts." Accustomed to the tortuous windings of Eastern diplomacy, the Chinese were altogether unprepared for this very short cut. The same may be said of the partisans on both sides. For after a display of not a little historical erudition as well as knowledge of the very highest Oriental politics, the wind was taken out of their sails by a solution so simple—a repetition, in fact, of Columbus's egg problem.

Finding they obtained all they claimed from such a strong man and old diplomatist as the noble marquis, the Chinese, like the Irish irreconcilables, took advantage of a change of Government to make fresh demands, and cajole our representative into consenting to the despatch of the decennial missions from the Burmese side only, thus admitting unequivocally China's claim as suzerain.

It is true that China graciously concedes to her English feudatory the right to manage her own affairs, or in other words, the privilege of Home Rule in Burma, and also binds herself to provide trade facilities between Yunnan and Burma. But even the most complaisant can hardly be expected to imagine that we have realized a *quid pro quo* for our very tangible concession. England, with all her faults, is certainly not open to the taunt of weakly submitting to dictation regarding the control of her domestic affairs; and with all the will in the world, even the most sceptical must admit that China is altogether powerless to carry out her more tangible obligation unless we perform our duty of developing trade better than we have hitherto done.

Her action as regards the recall of the Tibet Mission, on the plea of possible complications within her own control, suffices to convince those conversant with the wiles of Celestial diplomacy that her *bona fides* is open to grave doubt; but admitting otherwise for the sake of argument, it is as preposterous to imagine that trade can be developed by a clause in a diplomatic convention as to suppose men can be made moral by an Act of Parliament.

The physical barriers between the rich and populous provinces of Kweichau, Sichuen, and Yunnan and the Irrawaddy valley cannot be removed by a ridiculous submission to the *amour propre* of the Sun of Heaven. The enterprising peoples of these regions would only be to glad to get this comparatively short route as an outlet for their landlocked produce instead of being obliged to take it to their far away seaports.

Cynical observers plausibly suggest that before we insist on the Chinese encouraging trade in their distant border provinces, we should first set our own house in order and do our part in endeavouring to realize the great expectations indulged in regarding this region. Our maladministration in Upper Burma, making an easily governed people into a nation of dacoits, and then sweeping them from the face of the earth, hardly tends, say they, to encourage trade, or to tempt people to become settlers in a country whose greatest want is a larger population.

MORE RIOTS IN BELFAST.

There was another fatal riot in Belfast on Saturday night, July 31. While attempting to suppress a disturbance, which originated without any apparent cause, the police were severely stoned, and were ordered to fire, one of the shots killing a boy named Knox, twelve years of age. Serious injuries were also caused to a number of civilians and police. It appears that on the return from an excursion of the Reverend Dr. Hannah's Sunday School children a band went out to meet them, and was followed by a disorderly crowd. When passing a well-known centre of disturbance, Carrick-hill, this crowd groaned at a Roman Catholic mob assembled in the place referred to, and the latter replied with stones, with the result that stone throwing became general. Rumours having been circulated that Shankhill-road district had been attacked, and that St. Enoch's Church was wrecked, neither of which rumours was true, a large Orange mob arrived on the scene. The police attempted to disperse the people, but their efforts were unsuccessful. The Orange mob on the Lodge-road in the meantime increased to immense proportions, and proceeded to attack the Roman Cathlic public-houses in that thoroughfare. They also wrecked and pillaged a large public-house, the property of Mr. Stephen M'Kenna, on the Lodge-road. The police charged them several times, but found themselves overwhelmed by the stones thrown by the mob. District Inspector Townsend received a severe wound, and several members of his force were also injured. The mob, after wrecking M'Kenna's house, proceeded to attack the house of a Roman Catholic named M'Glade, on the Shankhill-road, and then to smash the windows of the residences of the Roman Catholics. Taking up a strong position in North Boundary street which connects Shankhill-road with Lodge-road, they tore up the pavement in the side-paths and hurled the stones at the police stationed on the Lodge-road. The police were then directed to fire buck-shot down North Boundary-street, and one boy, named William Knox, was shot dead. The boy was going to a grocery establishment on an errand for his mother. A large number of persons received wounds, and were brought to the surgery or Dr. M'Mullan, who was engaged during the remainder of the night extracting pellets from persons whose injuries were not so serious as to necessitate their removal to the hospital. In one instance a woman had her eyebrows shot off; in another case a girl received a pellet in the right breast which the doctor was unable to remove. Rioting proceeded for nearly an hour; the mob continuing to attack the constabulary. Shortly after eight o'clock the military were called out, two companies of the West Surrey Infantry being posted at North Boundary-street. The presence of the soldiers appeared to have a calming effect on the mob, and gradually the stone-throwing ceased. The military remained on duty in charge of Mr. M'Carthy, R. M., until a late hour, when th crowds began to disperse. The rioting was renewed on Sunday evening, and the police were ordered to fire on mobs in Park-street and Shankhill-road. Fortunately, the military had been called out at a comparatively early hour, and although the riot was serious and some houses were wrecked, the mob were kept under control. Several persons were shot.

When the Protestant workers in Combe's foundry, Belfast, were leaving their work on Tuesday night, they were violently attacked by Nationalists. The police charged the mob, driving them up North Howard-street and into Conway-street. Here stones were thrown at the police, and, after some hot work, the officer in charge of the district, Inspector Scott, there being no magistrate present, ordered his men to fire, which they did, wounding three persons in the crowd. Some rioting occurred in another part of the town; but it was not serious. The rioting was renewed on Wednesday night. On the workmen on the Island district leaving their employment stones were thrown at them from various points. The Island men retaliated with iron nuts and screws. The affair became so formidable that the police fired, and a detachment of military came to their assistance. The tumultuous crowds were then speedily scattered. The neighbourhood of Shankhill-road was in such an excited state during the evening that Captain Keogh read the Riot Act. While engaged in this duty he was severely injured by a stone. He was escorted by a number of the 5th Dragoon Guards to a surgery, where his wounds were dressed, and he at once proceeded to his hotel. Colonel Millar, another resident magistrate, was likewise struck with a stone in Durham-street and very much injured. At a late hour the constabulary fired on the mob near Peter's-hill.

During the rioting in Belfast on August 5th, two Belfast reporters were set upon by a crowd at Peter's-hill Barracks and severely beaten. It appears that the reporters had left for the scene of the riots about eight o'clock, and when they got as far as the upper end of Carrick-hill, had some conversation with Mr. Thynne, resident magistrate. During the conversation news came that an outbreak had taken place in North Boundary-street, and detachments of military and constabulary were sent there. It was suggested that the reporters should occupy a position between the soldiers and constabulary, and this they did. As they were proceeding up the main thoroughfare, however, a violent attack was made upon them. One of thom Mr. Heron, received a very deep lacerated wound on the side of the head, and was for a long time unconscious. The military and constabulary having passed on, the two reporters were left to the tender mercies of the mob, who took every advantage of the opportunity. An attempt was made to kick the injured and unconscious man; while his companion, Mr. King, in attempting to save him from further attack, was roughly used and obliged to appeal to passers-by for protection and for assistance to convey his friend to a surgery. After some time, one or two persons volunteered their services, and Mr. Heron was conveyed to the surgery of Dr. Macmillan, whence he was taken to his residence. This is the fourth attack made on reporters during the riots.

THE LATE CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF MELBOURNE.

Intelligence has been received of the death of the Most Reverend James Alipius Goold, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne. He was born in the City of Cork, Ireland, in 1812. Soon after his ordination to the priesthood he went out to New South Wales. When it was determined by the Pope to erect the district of Port Phillip into a separate diocese. Dr. Goold was selected to fill the new bishopric. On the 6th of August 1848, he was consecrated Bishop of Melbourne at Sydney. The new diocese was almost destitute of all the outward appliances of the ecclesiastical system; but the erection into an independent colony of the territory included in the diocese, the rapid introduction of population, and the discovery of gold in Victoria, caused the district to develop rapidly. Bishop of Goold, moreover, was zealous and persevering, and as the results of his efforts fine Roman Catholic Churches, large convents, and numerous educational establishments sprang up in all parts of the diocese. An address was presented to the Bishop in 1873 recognizing his labours, and valuable gifts were made to him by the clergy and laity. Bishop Goold was subsequently engaged in a sharp controversy with a portion of the Victorian people on the subject of public education. The Parliament of Victoria having declared that the support of the public Treasury should only be given to unsectarian schools, Bishop Goold denounced the decision as tyrannical and impious. The strife continued for several years. In 1876 the Pope constitued Bishop Goold the first Archbishop of the province of Melbourne.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. W. Stenhouse, B.
Mr. A. Smith, B.
Mr. W. McIvor, B.
Mr. W. Monies, B.
Capt. G. C. P. Onslow, R. Eng.
Surg.-Maj. W. H. Gregg, B.
Col. J. P. Pedler, M.S.C.
Col. J. M. Smith, M.S.C.
Maj. W. G. Cumming, R. Eng.
Mr. D. George, Bo.
Mr. A. S. George, Bo.
Lt. S. H. Godfrey, Bo. S.C.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. E. C. Buck, B.C.S., 2 mo.
Mr. J. C. Douglas, B., 2 mo.
Mr. F. Fedder, B., 2 mo.
Mr. F. Sills, B., 2 mo.
Mr. P. L. A. Price, B., 6 mo.
Mr. D. H. Hunter, B., 16 days.
Surg.-R. Cobb, M.D., B., 1 mo.
Lieut.-Col. C. A. Baylay, R.S.C., 2 mo.
Lieut.-Col. J. B. Sparks, B.S.C., 212 days.
Maj. J. B. Watts, B.S.C., 2 mo.
Capt. A. L. Mein, R.B., Eng., 1 year.
Capt. A.W. Brooke, B.S.C., 3 mo.
Sub.-Assistant Apothecary J. Morton, B., 6 mo.
Sub.-Con. S. Craig, B., 2 mo.
Mr. J. H. Merriman, M., 4 mo.
Col. H. A. Justice, M.S.C., 6 mo.
Col. D. W. Williams, M., Inf. 6 mo.
Lieut.-Col. R. W. Hesketh, M.S.C., 92 days.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. E. G. Glazier, B.C.S.
Mr. T. W. Holderness, B.C.S.
Mr. F. P. Beachcroft, B.C.S.
Mr. D. Cameron, B.C.S.
Mr. J. S. Beresford, B.
Mr. A. Hayes, B.
Mr. H. Bradbury, B.
Mr. W. H. Parker, B.
Mr. E. Rule, B.
Mr. G. W. D. Dick-Lauder, B.
Mr. J. J. Mullahy, B.
Mr. W. Corman, B.
Mr. C. F. Creiser, B.
Mr. J. A. B. Mackinnon, B.
Mr. J. Moss, M.
Mr. W. H. Wallinger, Bo.
Mr. H. Holmes, Bo.
Lieut.-Col. B. E. Gowan, B.S.C.
Maj. J. A. Little, B.S.C.
Capt. C. R. Hoskyn, R.B., Eng.
Lieut. N. A. K. Burne, B.S.C.
Surg. G. J. Kellie, B.
Con. J. H. Fairley, B.
Con. H. Sew, B.

THE PRESS ON SIR R. CROSS AT THE INDIA OFFICE.

The *Times* says:—It may be said in favour of Sir Richard Cross that when he was Home Secretary in the Conservative Government of 1874, he initiated and carried through more useful legislation than any of his colleagues. His later tenure of the same place, however, was not distinguished by the same success, and it would be affectation to pretend that under him the policy of the India Office is likely to be marked by originality and energy.

Sir Richard Cross, the *Morning Post* remarks, has a great opportunity for making or marring the fortunes of his country in his new post. As a Home Secretary Sir Richard Cross, has been distinctly successful, and he is entitled to start on his new career without any attempt at hasty judgment. There seems no reason to doubt that his appointment has been arrived at after due reflection on the general principles to which we have referred. If he has not been hitherto associated with this branch of imperial administration he is nevertheless well-known to be imbued with the thoroughly definite policy of his colleagues with regard to India. Moreover, the very delay which has occurred with regard to this appointment should afford evidence of the value which is attached to it. Thus there is at least no suspicion of the appointment being a haphazard one, and this can scarcely fail to carry its due weight at St. Petersburg. It is there that the real power of initiating or retarding an imbroglio in the East is known to lie, and it is the moral effect produced on the advisers of the Czar to which we must principally look at the present time.

Sir Richard Cross as Secretary for India cannot, the *St. James's Gazette* thinks, be as useful as he would have been elsewhere; but as no doubt he understands that he is nearly as much "on trial" now as he was when Mr. Disraeli appointed him to the Home Office in 1874, we may be sure, that Sir Richard will spare no pains to justify his claim to inclusion in the new Government.

"As for Sir Richard Cross," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "we do not quite understand, we must confess, the unhandsome treatment he receives from his own side. Certainly he is not happy in debate, and certainly Mr. Furniss makes very good fun out of him in *Punch*. But he is a very painstaking and not a particularly incompetent administrator, and a fair-minded Radical cannot honestly say that there is any reason why Sir Richard Cross should do worse than Lord Kimberley."

TIMES ON BI-METALLISM.

Observers of the currents of public opinion must for some time past have noticed that the vague but widespread discontent arising out of the long-continued depression of trade has of late shown a tendency to concentrate itself upon a single point. There is an increasing inclination to attribute a large and even the lion's share in our industrial suffering to the appreciation of gold, and an increasing belief that by recourse to a double standard the pernicious change in the relation of currency to commodities can be remedied. Undoubtedly the economic "heresy" which has gained most ground with the general public during the last year or two, and which indeed has come to the front by leaps and bounds in the past few months, is not protection, but bi-metallism. As long ago as last spring the interest felt in the subject had risen to such a height that Mr. Goschen—the last man in the world to make a rash plunge on any question, especially a financial one—asked a question of the Government, which pointed directly to a commission of inquiry distinct from that inquiring generally into the causes of the depression of trade, to investigate the currency crisis. At that time the answer was that the commission already in existence was quite competent to consider the monetary aspects of that subject as well as every other. But we have moved since then, and now we find the commissioners themselves, in the latest instalment of their report, throwing their collective weight—minus that of Mr. Arthur O'Connor, the single dissentient—into the scale in favour of the "early and separate examination" of "the important subject of the currency so far as it is concerned with changes in the value of the precious metals." The recommendation is most significant, and its importance is certainly not minimised by the embarrassed impartiality which almost prevents the Commissioners from stating the question lest they should seem by their mere statement to prejudge it, or by the strong bi-metallist tendency of many of the answers of experts to the questions addressed to them by the Commission. It is a noteworthy coincidence that this increasing velocity in each succeeding year. Of the organisation caused to the trade of the two countries by this change of values, which amounts practically to a bounty on Indian exports, it is needless to speak. The advantage which the Indian exporter was supposed to derive from the high value of the metal for which he sold his goods compared with that in which he paid the cost of their production, has, indeed, hitherto been regarded as the solitary compensation for the manifold evils of the fall of silver. But even this consolation no longer remains to us. If the we may trust the official report of Mr. O'Connor, the Assistant Secretary of the Financial Department, an abstract of which is telegraphed to us to-day by our Calcutta correspondent, the supposed gain to the Indian exporters is a delusion. Our one compensation is taken away, and the fall of silver appears as an unmitigated disaster not only to the Indian Exchequer, and the Indian civil servant and British trader, but to the Indian exporter as well. We may doubt as deeply as we will whether the evil, gigantic as it is, admits of any practical remedy. But it seems unreasonable to despair until the schemes pesistently suggested by so many of the most experienced of our Indian administrators have undergone a careful and unbiassed practical investigation. Unless the signs of the times are strangely misleading, a Royal Commission on the currency crisis will be appointed before another six months are over. It will be a thought that will occur to every one that in that case the great abilities of Mr. Goschen, who has an open mind on the subject, and is temporary released from other public labours, may be turned to practical account in connection with the most important and most perplexing financial problem of our time.—*Times*.

MR. GLADSTONE AND HIS CORRESPONDENT.

The following letter has been addressed by Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Arnold Morley:—

August 4, 1886.

My dear Morley,—It is a pleasure to me to think that, if it be agreeable to our party, the relations which I have held with you during our short tenure of office will be continued now that we have resigned.

But even apart from the action of permanent causes the strain of the last six years upon me has been great, and I must look for an opportunity of some change and repose, whether in or beyond this country.

But in one important respect I feel that relief must be sought at once, and must be made permanent. From circumstances it has been my fate to be charged with a personal correspondence in part highly interesting, but far greater, I am inclined to suppose, than has ever fallen to the lot of any other individual My private secretaries, when I have been in office, have, by hard labour, carried on what I may call the work of a department. I can neither maintain the establishment, nor promise the devotion of time and surrender of personal liberty which the efficient conduct of intercourse by letter with not less than 20,000 persons in each year would require.

I am therefore obliged to give, once for all, a general notice to my correspondents of my inability, which I am sure will be readily understood, either to make replies to letters or to return manuscripts or other enclosures which may be addressed to me, and my silence will be kindly interpreted to signify that I have nothing to say in the particular case.

DEPARTURE OF LORD ABERDEEN FROM DUBLIN.

Lord Aberdeen was accorded a remarkable demonstration on Tuesday, August 3rd, on his departure from Dublin at the close of his viceroyalty. Thee Nationalists and trades organizations arranged a procession of imposing dimensions, and the streets were thronged with spectators. When Lord and Lady Aberdeen reached the platform at Westland-row they were approached by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Dublin, deputations from the Corporation of Cork, the Harbour Board of Cork, and the Town Commissioners of Sligo. The Lord Mayor, in introducing the deputation of the Dublin Corporation, said they trusted it might be within the right and privilege of his Excellency to describe to the Queen the wonderful outpouring of kindly and joyous feeling which had resulted from the fact that the Irish people had recently been given one glimpse of the realization of their legitimate political aspirations, and that they looked forward to the happy day not far distant, when the Queen might be pleased to come among her Irish subjects to restore to them their ancient constitutional right of self-government, and to re-open to them their old Parliament House in College-green. The address from the Corporation having been read by the town clerk, Lord Aberdeen, in replying, observed that it breathed throughout a tone of deep earnestness and sincerity, while, at the same time, it seemed to him to contain no expression which could imply asperbity or undue vehemence. It would certainly be his first duty and high privilege to convey to her Majesty the substance of the observations, which they desired to be submitted to her notice. He only wished that any language of his were in the least degree likely to convey anything like a just appreciation of the extraordinary scene through which he had just passed. He believed that no better words could be employed to describe it than those used by the Lord Mayor, when he said it was unparalleled in Anglo-Irish history. In conclusion, Lord Aberdeen returned grateful thanks for the singular unbounded courtesy and marks of regard which he and Lady Aberdeen had experienced, and expressed most earnest good wishes for the success of everything calculated to promote the welfare and peace of Ireland. Mr. O'Reilly read the address of the Citizens' Committee, which expressed a sanguine hope that Lord Aberdeen might soon come back to proclaim that their appeal to the neighbouring democracies had not been made in vain, and that the opening of their old Parliament House in College-green would restore to them their ancient liberties, and make the Irish "a nation once again." Lord Aberdeen, in reply said, as regards the political part of the address, that if even there was a time ,when the future, and the immediate future, of the country depended in no small degree upon an attitude of calmness and coolness of the whole people, such a time had been reached now. He was very sure that such temper would be urged upon the people by those who had influence among them, and that their exertions would not be in vain. Their Excellencies then entered the train, and a rush was made to the carriage by those on the platform desiring to bid them farewell. The train left the station at twenty minutes to nine o'clock, and proceeded to Kingstown, where an address was presented from the Kingstown Commissioners before the embarkation of the viceregal party.

MR. WINANS'S HIGHLAND ESTATES.

A Scotch correspondent writes as follows about Mr. Winans's Highland estates:—The shootings now in his occupation stretch from sea to sea—from the Beauly Firth on the east to Kintail on the shores of the Atlantic. His magnificent and mysterious proceedings are an unfailing source of interest and ingenious speculation. He is understood to pay something like £17,000 of rent. If he would, he could not possibly sport in a season over a fifth part of his vast domains. But in fact, in some of his numerous forests—Fasnakyle and Glen Cannich for example—not a single deer has been shot since he took them five or six years ago. Protection is carried to perfection. They are patrolled by the keepers on a regular system, which reminds one of the methods of the Irish police. The men, kept under severe surveillance, meet at certain hours at certain appointed stations, while there are solitudes in the middle of the wilder ranges on which even keepers and gillies are forbidden to intrude. All the trout-streams are strictly preserved; so that the fishes, the deer, the grouse, and the ground game for once ought to be having a happy time of it. The most charitable theory is that this gentleman is desirous of preserving the *ferae naturae*, and he would assuredly do something for Scotch ornithology if he were to save the ravens and the last of the eagles from destruction; but that theory seems to be upset by ocular demonstration when you see hoary ravens ignominiously gibbeted in the "dead larder" at a keeper's forest-lodge. Meanwhile, the great sanctuaries he has established must be reducing the value of all the adjoining forests. For the deer will naturally shift their quarters to the ground where their instinct tells them they are never disturbed; and there is no finer feeding or warmer lying in Scotland than in the deep green glens among the mountains in Glen Cannich and Fasnakyle. The landlords who suffer may seek compensation by offering their depreciated forests to the universal annexer. But humbler individuals are being brought to grief without hope of redress, one good old-fashioned inn at least has had to close its doors because the shooting-lodges in the neighbourhood are standing empty and desolate, while more than one thriving Highland shopkeeper has been gradually losing all his best customers. On the other hand, it is only fair to say that many a man who might otherwise have has a hard struggle for existence has found good quarters and wages with very moderate work, which is near the sturdy Highlandman's ideal of the earthly paradise; while workmen are employed setting up leagues of stiff wire-fencing, separating one great private solitude from another, at almost fabulous cost.

THE TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

It has been decided at the War Office that her Majesty's ship Euphrates, which will leave England for India on the 8th of next month with the first drafts of the ensuing trooping season, shall take out over 1,100 officers and men for regiments now serving in India. The strength of the drafts will be as follows:—1st Dragoon Guards, 56 non-commissioned officers and men; 2nd ditto, 41; 3rd ditto, 66; 6th ditto, 76; 7th ditto, 51; 8th Hussars, 65; 17th Lancers, 66; 2nd Royal Irish Regiment, 103 from the 1st Battalion at Devonport; 1st Worcester, 72 from the 2nd Battalion at Portsmouth; 2nd Sussex, 144 from the 1st Battalion at Portsmouth; the 1st Hampshire, 103 from the depot; the 2nd Middlesex, 103 from the 1st Battalion at Aldershot; and the 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers, 51 from the 1st Battalion at Dover. The officers going out in charge of the troops and to join their regiments in India are—Colonel Upcher, 2nd South Wales Borderers; Lieutenant-Colonel Creek, 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Major Archdale, 12th Lancers; Major Dawson, 2nd Middlesex; Captain Preston, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Captain Steele and Lieutenant Standridge, 17th Lancers; Captain Chichester and Lieutenants Bell and Munn, 1st Worcester; Captain C. Russell, 2nd Royal Sussex; Captain W. Scott-Moncrieff and Lieutenant Burch, 2nd Middlesex; Captain Campbell, 2nd South Wales Borderers; Lieutenant Forbes, 1st Dragoon Guards; Lieutenants Anderson, Dyson, and Jaffray, 3rd Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant Danby, 7th Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant Mahon, 8th Hussars; Lieutenant Midleton, 12th Lancers; Lieutenants Low and Bradshaw, Royal Irish; L

NOTICES.

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The very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physicians prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before ou purchase and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PATRONIZED BY

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY,

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GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT, BOMBAY.

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishoncsty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
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UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
LARGE REDUCTION OF PREMIUM
ON PARTICIPATING POLICIES
6 YEARS IN FORCE,
EQUAL TO 45 PER CENT.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES upon ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at 50 years or before, at death.

Full particulars upon application to

KING, KING AND Co.,
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES,
BOMBAY.

THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

EXTRACTS FROM 60TH ANNUAL REPORT.

NEW BUSINESS.

2,732 New proposals receved for Assurance amounted to £1,510,245
2,403 Policies issued assuring £1,260,137

The POLICIES issued by the STANDARD during the past five years exceed both in number and amount those granted by any other Scottish Life Office.

CLAIMS.

The amount paid to the Representatives of Deceased Policy-Holders during the year was £545,197.

ACCOUNTS.

The REVENUE for the year was upwards of £900,000, and the FUNDS now amount to £6,592,973.

Full information regarding the Company's different Schemes of Assurance may be obtained on application, and every facility is afforded for the despatch of business.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary.
Bombay Branch, 38, Elphinstone Circle.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

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First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
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Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged on at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To Subscribers

In Bombay.		Up-country.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15 0
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7 8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3 12

BOMBAY GAZETTE
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Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
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WEEKLY BUDGET

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs.
Half-yearly	„
Quarterly	„

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NESTLE'S SWISS MILK.

(The Nest Brand),

PREPARED IN SWITZERLAND BY HENRY NESTLE.

THE quality of this Milk is guaranteed by the Manufacturer, and it commands the recommendation of the leading Members of the Medical Profession. It is rich, fragrant, creamy, pure, and perfectly soluble in Hot or Cold Water. To ensure freshness, regular monthly parcels are being consigned by the Manufacturer to his

AGENTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY :—

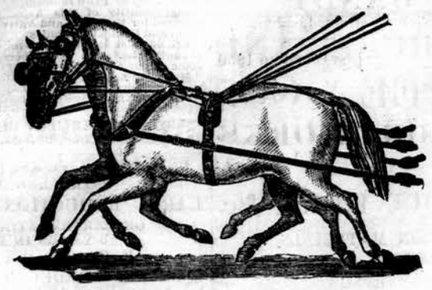
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS.

SINGLE HARNESS, Plated, of the best English Leather and Workmanship, from Rs. 110 to Rs. 190.

DOUBLE do., from Rs. 250 to Rs. 450.



SINGLE HARNESS, Brass-mounted, our own make, well known for its durability, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 145.

DOUBLE do. from Rs. 250 to Rs. 290

Tandem, Brass-mounted, from Rs. 235 to Rs. 290.

N.B.—Our Complete Illustrated Price List is now ready and will be sent free by Post on application.

SADDLERS, HARNESS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS:

SUCCESSORS TO { **BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,** BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD. } P. GRANT AND SON

THE LONDON KIT HOUSE,

TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

		Rs.	a.
DRESS SUIT, Superfine, Black Cloth, lined throughout silk, best quality		80	0
Do.	do. Italian Cloth	70	0
Do.	do. Black Venetian, lined throughout silk	75	0
Do.	do. Italian Cloth	65	0
Do.	Black Cashmerette, very light, the correct thing for India, lined Silk	70	0
Do.	do. Italian	60	0
Do.	of other materials from	50	0
A correct and stylish fit guaranteed.			
DRESS SHIRTS, our own make, from		4	0
Do. Ties and Bows, from		0	6
White Kit Gloves, Double Buttons		2	4 per pr.

3, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

"Thilum" Testimonials.

TRADE MARK. THILUM

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881.

W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

"THE CYCLIST," OF 5TH AUGUST, 1885, AT PAGE 1043, SAYS: "THILUM,"—when we introduced this preparation to our readers a few weeks since, we did so upon the experience of a proxy. Since then we have had the pleasure of a personal application, for one day last week, when riding from Daventry rather smartly, our right knee gave out, and it was with some difficulty we reached home. The application of "THILUM," however, to the knee joint that night, the next morning, and the following evening, *effectually settled the matter*, and we have felt nothing of the weak knee since. On a subsequent occasion, too, we mounted a tandem on which the handles were too low, and struck our thighs each time the pedals went round. A smart ride of ten miles upon this machine induced a painful bruise, and we fully expected being stiff and lame the next day. A good application of "THILUM," however, after a bath in the evening, *likewise settled this matter, and we felt no more of the inconvenience.*

A member of our staff speaks highly of it as a cure for *toothache*, and altogether it has, in our hands proved itself to be all that its introducers claim for it, *and we can, thoroughly and strongly, recommend it*

S. GOLDER, 65, Buts, Coventry, writes on August 4th, 1885:

"Please send me a large tin per return, as I am off for a tour. Find it better than Elliman's Embrocation.

Price 6 as., 12 as., and Re. 1 per pot. Family pots Rs. 3 each contains as much as 4 one Re. pots.

I have suffered for eight long months with Assam (bad Malarious) fever, and took 2½ ounces of Quinine and 105 grains (min. 7) of Tincture of Arsenicum, but nothing had the desired effect, but Henry's "JVARA-HARI," which I consider *worth its weight in gold.* It was recommended to me by a friend, after I was thoroughly disgusted with all medicines, and no hope of ever getting rid of the nasty fever; and on his recommendation ordered ½ dozen Bottles; so from personal experience I can state that it only wants to be tried to be always used.—E. GASPER. Calcutta, *20th Feb.* 1884.

TRADE MARK. JVARA-HARI. TRADE MARK.

Allow me to testify in conclusion to the efficacy of both your "THILUM" & "JVARA-HARI," samples of which you were good enough to give me when in Madras. The "THILUM" had a wonderfully curative effect on a very severe Sore Throat that I suffered from which it relieved instantly while the "JVARA-HARI," I used with great effect on a Lady who was suffering from a bad attack of MALARIOUS FEVER in the Central Provinces.

R. KNIGHT, Calcutta.

THE HONORABLE G. O'CALLAGHAN, UMBALLA, writes: "JVARA-HARI." It is a dead cure for fever amongst natives; they all swear by it and say that it is worth Quinine a hundred times over, so please send six bottles.

Price 8 as., one Re., and Rs. 1-8 per Bottle, packing free if 6 bottles are taken in parcel.

TRADE MARK HIPPACEA

The Stable requisite for *Broken knees, Bruises, Stiffness, Cuts, Cracked Heels, Swellings, Sore shoulders and backs, Bites, and Stings of Insects, &c., &c., Mange* and other skin diseases of Horses, Dogs, Cows, &c.

Price ¼ lb. tin, Rs. 3; ½ lb., Rs. 6; 1 lb., Rs. 11; 2 lb., Rs. 20.

TESTIMONIALS.

I have tried your sample of the "HIPPACEA" on one of my horses with a sore back. It was a very severe case caused by a side saddle when hunting in a hilly country; I found it heal the wound, and also encourage the growth of hair more quickly and better than any remedy I have ever yet tried, and in a light case it was really wonderful. Being the hunting season and my horses so liable to hurt, I sent at once for more not caring to be without it in my stables, having proved its really excellent virtue.

Montpelier Riding School, Bath, November 25th, 1884.

JAMES ROBERTS, Riding Master.

Omum-Camphor TRADE MARK

This remedy has long been before the public under the name of Compound Essence of Omum and Camphor.

Is an effectual remedy for CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, FLATULENCE, COLIC, SPASMS IN STOMACH and BOWELS, &c.

N.B.—For women who suffer from Dysmenhorrhœa this preparation is invaluable.

Price 8 Ans., 1 R. and 1½. Packing 4 Ans. either size.

TESTIMONIAL.

Diarrhœa, Colic.—I have much pleasure in testifying to the wonderful efficacy of the "Compound Essence of Omum and Camphor," manufactured by F. H. BOWDEN of Madras. It has been tried by me repeatedly in cases of Diarrhœa, Colic accompanied by flatulence, and other spasmodic affections, and I have always found it infallible. No family should be without a bottle or two of this specific.

Trichinopoly, 1st May, 1884.

E. TRUTWEIN, Apothecary.

To be had of the Manufacturer and Propritor,

F. H. BOWDEN, Armenian Street, Madras.

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Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld.; PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.; THOMSON & TAYLOR; KEMP & Co., Ld.; COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.; HURJI MOOLJI & Co.; BICKA CULLIANJI & Co.; NATHOO MOOLJI & Co.;

AND OF RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS EVERYWHERE.

*** Beware of Counterfeits. None genuine that does not bear *fac simile* signature. F. Henry

N.B.—Send for Henry's pamphlet, forwarded post-free on application.

WHOLESALE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:

LEATHES AND CO.,

COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL,

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

N.B.—Each bottle of Carlton Whiskey (Eleven years old) has the Trade Mark stamped in Blue letters on a White capsule. The Highland Malt Whiskey (Five years old) in Blue letters on a Red capsule. None other is genuine.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.

MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

FIG. 10.

FIG. 11.

FIG. 12.

FIG. 13.

FIG. 14.

FIG. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the size usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a keyless hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark-blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

	Rs.	a.
Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11	45	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	50	0
Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12	40	0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12	60	0
Do. hunting, like illustration 11	65	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	70	0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130	0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11	125	0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95	0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	175	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled	200	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	150	0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer	350	0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety from Rs. 200 to	380	0
The above in enamelled cases, set with pearls or diamonds from Rs. 280 to	700	0

Note.—When ordering, please quote the number of illustration.

MARCKS AND Co., LIMITED,

MANUFACTURING WATCHMAKERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN
KEYLESS WATCH
AT Rs. 25
is the most perfect time-keeper for rough & daily use ever manufactured.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA "C.I.C." OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

* ** ***

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;

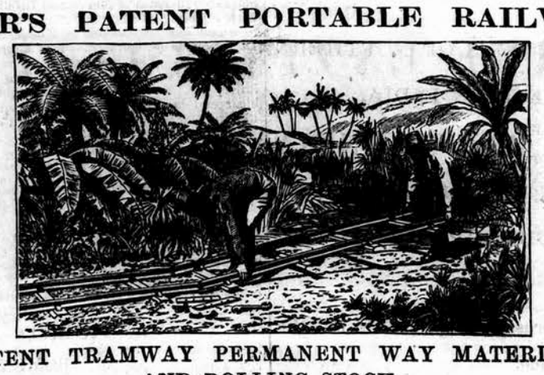
ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS

"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

KERR'S PATENT PORTABLE RAILWAY.

Estimates furnished, and Contracts undertaken for laying lines complete,



including the supply of Permanent Way Material and Rolling Stock.

PATENT TRAMWAY PERMANENT WAY MATERIALS AND ROLLING STOCK.

First (and only) award at the late CALCUTTA EXHIBITION for TRAMWAYS and first and highest award for ROLLING STOCK for PORTABLE RAILWAYS and TRAMWAYS.

DICK KERR & Co., Sole Manufacturers and Licensees,

LONDON AND GLASGOW.

WORKS: BRITANNIA ENGINEERING WORKS, KILMARNOCK.

Catalogues, Prices, and full particulars on application to

JOHN FLEMING & CO., Agents.

We have ready, at present, for shipment from England at a few days notice, TWO SIDE TANK LOCOMOTIVES, with 7-inch outside Cylinders, 12-inch Stroke, Wheels 2 feet 8-inches diameter, to travel on 30-inch Gauge Light Lines. These Locomotives are of the very best material and workmanship.

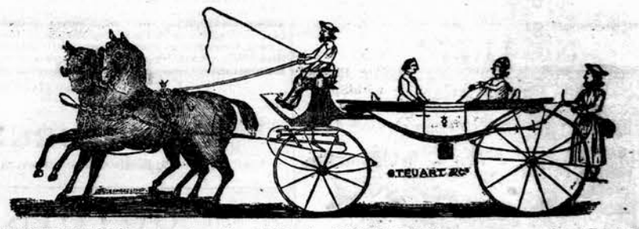
TERMS ON APPLICATION.

STEUART & Co.,

CALCUTTA,

COACH BUILDERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB AND BENGAL, THE KING OF SIAM, THE NEPAL GOVERNMENT, AND MOST OF THE PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA.

FIVE HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.



STATE CARRIAGES	from Rs. 4,000	BROUGHAMS	from Rs. 1,100
LANDAUS	„ 2,000	PHAETONS	„ 700
BAROUCHES	„ 1,500	CARTS	„ 350
PATENT NEW BUGGIES	from Rs. 800.		

All work guaranteed, and none but best English material used.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S

Liebig TRADE MARK EXTRACT OF MEAT

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.*

Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Dr. PROSSER JAMES,

Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

Dr. HUNTER SEMPLE,

Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by DR. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found DR. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

Dr. SAUNDERS, C.B.,

Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

Dr. WHITMORE,

Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has *never failed* when used according to *printed directions* inclosing each bottle, and *is positively safe even in the most inexperienced hands.*

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and *all Bowel Complaints.*

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER is unquestionably the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings *speedy and permanent relief* in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and *safe to use* internally or externally with certainty of Relief.

No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Sold by all druggists

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I. Proprietors.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY:

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